

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[6 of Vol. 39.]

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*  
As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of the Edinburgh Review (vol. 48, p. 439), there occurs a dissertation on the Functions of the Nervous System, by the reviewer of Sir Everard Home's Observations on the Functions of the Brain, published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1814.

In this essay, while it avowedly professes to communicate no discoveries, nor to suggest any hypothesis intended to be defended with pertinacity, yet an attempt is made to support the opinion that the brain is not the organ of sensation.

This hypothesis is undertaken to be proved by arguments, which I shall endeavour to shew are altogether inadequate to the purpose. The writer sets out by presuming that "the legitimacy of the inference will not be disputed—that, if a portion of the nervous system may be taken away without sensibility (or susceptibility of sensation), being perceptibly affected in any part of the machine, that portion is not necessary to sensation in ordinary circumstances;" and from thence he would seem to infer, that, if facts could be adduced to shew that every individual portion of the brain has been, at one time or other, taken away, without affecting the general sensibility of the body, that consequently no portion of it can be necessary to sensation. Now, although the facts at present recorded are very far from proving that this is the case with respect to every part of the brain, yet, for the sake of giving every possible latitude to the argument, I am willing to allow that there is no portion of the brain but what may be removed without destroying or perceptibly diminishing the general susceptibility of sensation of the machine. Now, granting this, what is the legitimate inference to be drawn? Why, certainly, that no one of these individual portions of the brain, so destroyed or taken away, can constitute the organ

of sensation; but it cannot be legitimately thence inferred, that the whole brain is not this organ. For, if so, as well might it be said that the lungs are not the organ of respiration, because any individual portion of them may be destroyed by tubercles or abscess, without giving any perceptible impediment to the act of breathing. If, when a considerable portion of the lungs is destroyed, the remaining sound portions can perfectly perform the function of respiration, why may not the brain, in like manner, notwithstanding a portion shall be destroyed, perform duly the function of sensation, and its other operations, by means of the remaining sound parts of the organ?

By the by, this may be used as an argument to prove that the brain is really one individual organ, and not a congeries of organs, as the modern craniologists pretend.

We are confessedly very much in the dark about the functions of the brain; Sir Everard Home has therefore very properly proposed to record the whole of the facts that can be gathered from the effects of its lesion by accident or disease; but his reviewer objects that, "by attempting to record ALL the facts, his plan is too extensive for the object which it is professedly intended to serve." But, where all is at present mystery, who shall decide which of the facts may hereafter be the most luminous? For my part, I confess that I can see no cause for the preference given by the reviewer to four of the cases recorded by Sir Everard over the others, but that they may seem to confirm the hypothesis the writer has adopted. In this view, however, the first case, in which "a deep wound into the right anterior lobe of the brain, attended with inflammation and suppuration, produced no sensation whatever, the senses remained entire, and the person did not know that the head was injured," proves too much; for, however entire the susceptibility of sensation might remain, with

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respect



respect to the rest of the body, yet this function must have been materially injured, with respect to the wounded part, or the patient could not have been ignorant of the existence of a wound, attended with inflammation and suppuration.

What I have said above, I apprehend, is amply sufficient to prove that the facts adduced, of considerable portions of the brain being destroyed without producing any perceptible change in the susceptibility of sensation, are by no means conclusive against the brain's being the organ of sensation.

The reviewer, indeed, allows that "it is obviously possible (*however improbable it may seem*), that, when one part of the brain has been removed, the operations necessary to sensation are accomplished by the portion which still remains; and that, to arrive at the conclusion which his hypothesis demands, it is necessary to adduce instances in which the whole brain has been destroyed without loss of sensibility;" and he quotes three cases where this total destruction may seem to have taken place. But in the first of these cases, related on the authority of Dr. Quin, there is no other proof of sensation than that of hearing and seeing, and, unluckily for the hypothesis, opposite these organs "something like medulla still remained." In the second, by Dr. Hysham, of Carlisle, of an infant that lived only six days, a brown vascular mass was found instead of the brain; but it is impossible to say both how far this mass might possess an organization analogous to the brain, and whether any, or what, degree of sensation was present. The third case, recorded by Sir Everard Home, was an infant born with Hydrocephalus, who lived nearly five months, and after death all that could be found of brain was a little medullary pulp behind the orbits. In this case we are not informed of the state of sensation. And all three cases appear to me to be only instances, analogous to what we so frequently see take place in the lungs, of life being sustained where an organ, absolutely necessary to its existence, is gradually diminished, till, after death, so small a portion is found remaining in a sound state, that it seems hardly possible that the existing functions could have been performed thereby.

The cases alluded to of children born without brain, who lived for a short time, the reviewer himself does not seem to place much confidence in, as he very sensibly remarks that "sensation and life do not necessarily go together; so that we

cannot infer, merely because a child lives, that it is *sensible*."

In experiments made upon brutes, the same difficulty must occur of deciding the existence of sensibility, as distinguished from mere muscular irritability. And here I may mention a case that came under my own observation, which may serve at the same time to shew this difficulty in a strong point of view, and to throw a considerable impediment in the way of the reviewer's hypothesis.

A young woman, from an accident, had the spinal cord so much injured, that all nervous communication was intercepted between the lower extremities and the head. In this state the patient survived several weeks, passing her excretions by stool and urine involuntarily, and without knowledge. During the whole of this time she had not the smallest sensation in the lower extremities, but either leg could at pleasure be thrown into a state of convulsion, by passing an electrical shock through the limb, or by thrusting the point of a probe under the toe-nail. Yet the patient had no sensation whatever from these operations; nor did she know any thing of their effects, but from feeling the agitation of the bed by the convulsed limb. The parts excoriated by the urine inflamed, mortified, and went through the process of sloughing, without producing pain.

Now, had this young woman been deprived of speech, and more especially of intellect, how difficult, perhaps impossible, it would have been to decide whether the convulsive motions produced in the limb were the effects of sensation, or of muscular irritability only.

Now, although the reviewer allows that "in a great majority of instances the division of a nerve or of the spinal cord is followed by insensibility in the parts which have their connexion with the brain thus cut off," yet he maintains that a single instance in which this effect did not follow, if properly authenticated, is perfectly conclusive against the hypothesis, that communication with the brain is necessary to sensation. But, why should one such instance have so great a superiority over the great majority? Is it not much more probable that in the solitary instance here mentioned of the division of the spinal cord without occasioning the slightest loss of sensibility, or even of voluntary motion, a nervous communication with the brain was kept up by the nice adaptation of the divided parts. The subject of the accident lived only between twenty-five and twenty-six hours.

Before I conclude, I must beg leave to make

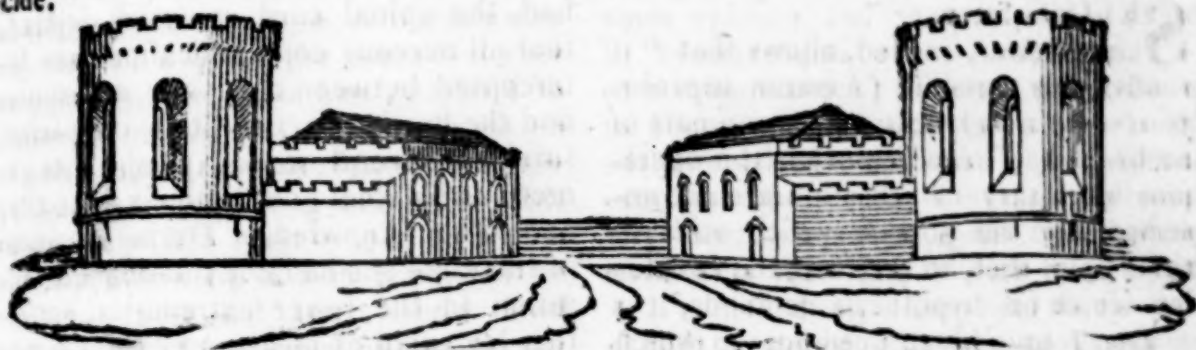


make one more quotation from the essay under consideration. "Finally, then (says the reviewer), while we would rather regard it as a point still to be ascertained, whether the brain be at all concerned in the operations which give rise to sensation, we conceive that there cannot be any other hypothesis on the subject than that this organ has no share in these operations." How it can happen that of two *unascertained* opinions only one hypothesis can be entertained, I must leave to your logical readers to decide.

For my own part, though I should allow that the point in question remains as yet undecided, yet I must think that the weight of evidence is at present greatly in favour of the opposite hypothesis to that adopted by the reviewer. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
ALLOW me, through the medium of your useful miscellany, to present to the public a statement of the principal improvements going on at Carlisle.



This sketch represents the Courts of Justice, built upon the site of the old citadel, began in 1808, opened in August 1812. They are finished in a splendid Gothic style, with painted groined ceilings, &c. The court-rooms are circular, and excellently adapted for the purpose for which they were erected. Each tower contains six lancet windows, divided by a mullion of wood, surmounted by an embattled parapet, above a row of double corbels. There is a spacious gallery for the accommodation of auditors in each court. Statues of Justice, Mercy, &c. are situated upon pedestals on each side of the judges' seats, and a large co-

lossal bust of His Majesty has lately been executed for the interior of this building, by Charles Rossi, R.A. of London. Attached to the halls of justice are rooms for the grand juries, witnesses, offices for the clerk of the peace, &c. These magnificent buildings were begun under the superintendence of Mr. Telford, who deputed Mr. Chisolm to overlook the building, which he did till his death, in November 1808. To him succeeded Mr. Peter Nicholson, who continued till 1811; when Mr. R. Smirke, jun. R.A. succeeded, and has finished the work in a very superior manner.



This sketch represents the new bridge now building over the river Eden at Carlisle, to which erection government contributed the sum of 10,000*l*. It was begun in 1812, and has proceeded gradually since that time, and will in all probability be completed next year. The span of the arches, which are elliptical, is 57 feet, the breadth 36 feet. The stone is of a beautiful white colour, and was procured from Cove quarry, near Gretna, in Scotland.—This elegant structure is under the superintendence of Mr. R. Smirke, R.A. an architect of deserved celebrity.

Other minor improvements have been commensurate with those above-mentioned. The Carlisle Journal has been established since October, 1798; and on

the 3d of June, 1815, another weekly newspaper, called "The Patriot," was issued from the Carlisle press.

The public library has been, under the judicious management of the present committee, increased so as to be at present an institution of the greatest utility. It contains an extensive collection of books, in all the different branches of science and polite literature. The cathedral has been long admired by the lovers of Gothic architecture. It has been beautified at different eras by many additional interior embellishments, particularly a fine organ, of the sweetest tone. Last year the nave of this church was fitted up in an antique style, and is now used as a parish church for St. Mary's parish. Views of this venerable pile are about to be



be engraved and published by Mr. Storer, in his elegant work called "the Cathedrals of England."

Carlisle has now lost almost every appearance of a frontier town, its walls and its gates are now demolished, and the castle, which is still a garrison, is the only vestige which remains to mark it as the scene of ancient border warfare.

May 17, 1815.

ANTIQUARIUS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

SEEING in your last number some remarks on the improvement of roads, give me leave to communicate to you some observations I have made of roads and of carriage-wheels, and the possibility there is of making and preserving the roads in much better state than they usually are, with very little trouble or expence.

The roads in this country, though daily improving, are nevertheless often a subject of much complaint, from the stony surface, or deep rutts, which are not only inconvenient, but sometimes very dangerous; arising, in a great measure, from the wheels of all heavy carriages going constantly in the same track, and being made so thin as rather to sink in and divide the soil, than to compress and make it solid. To obviate these complaints, it has been repeatedly proposed, that all heavy carriages should go on wheels nine inches wide, which would make a track of sufficient width to prevent the wheels sinking in so deep; but the great weight of nine-inch wheels, the expence and heavy appearance, are sufficient objections to their coming into general use, though it is evident a broad track would be a great means of preserving the roads. But, as the same objections will always exist, give me leave to propose a plan that will obtain the same end by other means; which is, that all waggons should go on wheels four inches wide; that the two fore-wheels should go a certain distance from each other; and that the hind wheels should go five inches narrower on each side, or one inch inside the track of the fore-wheel; making together a nine-inch track, which would be sufficiently wide for a horse road; and the great advantage to be derived from it would be, that the horses may be driven in the wheel-rutt, on either side, and the wheels in the horse-rutt, alternately; by which, five tracks will be formed, all nine inches wide, and all equally applicable for horse road or wheels, and making together no

less than forty-five inches of surface, or soil, for the wheels to wear, in the room of six inches, which is the width of two rutts of the common waggon-wheels now in use. This, I consider, would prevent any deep rutts, as it is not likely five tracks, each nine inches wide, should wear so much, and work in so deep, as two rutts three inches wide. This plan, therefore, if once adopted, would certainly be a great means of preserving the roads; and, in many cases, supersede the mending and laying out much money, as a road that is wore down, and in a very bad state, might, by a little trouble of levelling, and using it with waggons on the above plan, be much improved, with comparatively no expence. But, as there is no real good without some alloy mixed with it, so there will be objections to this plan; and I am aware that the hind wheels not following the fore wheels in the same track, may at first sight be an objection; but this will be of little consequence when the present rutts are done away, and the road got firm, and in proper form; especially when it is considered that a hind and fore wheel together are only two inches wider than a six-inch wheel, many of which are now in use for heavy burthens, and the difference of an inch or two is not much consequence on good road.

I have recommended four-inch wheels in particular, for their cheapness and lightness, as there will be but little alteration in the weight or expence between them and those now in use, and will, at the same time, obtain the end desired, namely, a track sufficiently wide that horses and wheels may follow each other alternately in the same track; and thus, by varying and changing the road, preserve it in perpetual order.

I have made these observations, having often seen with regret the great neglect of repairing roads when worn in and almost impassable; which, by a plan of this sort, might, in many cases, be prevented.

Thetford;

J. BURRELL.

24th May, 1815.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THERE are no laws so uncertain and arbitrary as those of taste. The poet who is exalted this hour is deteriorated the next; and he who is Homer to-day may be Blackmore to-morrow. The notion, however, is by no means correct, that all critical decision is vague and unfounded. Time, (whose



(whose determinations, though slow, are generally just,) whilst he strips those who owe their laurels to evanescent and fortuitous circumstances, rescues the writer of real genius from his unmerited obscurity, or adds an additional lustre to the glory which he has already acquired. No nation has treated its poets more capriciously than the English. Milton, though now installed with the honours which are his due, was once despised and neglected. Glover, who was formerly undeservedly extolled, is now as undeservedly contemned; and Otway and Butler were suffered to perish with want, although the just tribute of applause is now paid to the tenderness of their pathos, and the poignancy of their wit. Sir, there is such a thing as a *literary mob*; and he whose writings are hailed by the applauses of the multitude, will do well to reflect whether he is receiving the well-earned tribute which is his due, or whether he is only deluded by a painted vapour, which will vanish when the force of concomitant circumstances shall have ceased to operate. Praise is frequently unmerited, and censure undeserved; and these are truths which will appear demonstrably evident, before we have proceeded far in our present subject.

With the history and rise of English poetry, the name of CHAUCER is combined by an indissoluble association of ideas. His mighty genius first irradiated the gloom which blackened our horizon; his bright example led the way to that glorious emulation which has established our poetic fame on so durable a foundation. Vast, penetrating, profound, his genius not only caught the surrounding objects, but looked into the womb of ages; and was conscious that a mere portraiture of the ephemera of the day, was not sufficient to insure for him the wreath of immortality. Customs and manners will necessarily vary with the revolutions of empires and the changes of the world, but human nature is always the same; whether shrouded with the cowl of a monk, or buttoned up in the coat of a citizen; whether discovered in the luxuries and petty refinements of the present day, or displayed in the unpolished court of Edward the Third, and the antique costumes of the fourteenth century. This, therefore, was the subject upon which Chaucer was employed, and which will transmit his name to the admiration of posterity. His knights and his monks have, indeed,

long since disappeared; but the characters, passions, and events, which are displayed in such glowing colours, delineated by so masterly a pencil, and recorded with such a bewitching gracefulness, are present wherever we look, operate wherever we move, and form the daily and hourly occurrences of ordinary life. The coarseness of his wit forms the most prominent blemish in the writings of Chaucer. It is impossible, at this interval of time, to decide how far this was the fault of the age in which he lived; but this was probably the case in a major, and certainly in a very considerable, degree: so far, therefore, the poet will stand acquitted by the reader of candour and discernment. It may also be argued, in extenuation of Chaucer, that, wherever obscurity and immorality stain his page, they are wholly confined to inferior and subordinate characters, and not (according to the practice of later writers) dignified with the specious name of philosophy, or tricked out in the foppery of fashion. In the serious and the light, the lively and the grave, this inimitable writer is alike successful. The Canterbury Tales (his principal and most celebrated performance) abound with discriminations of character, the finest sallies of wit, and the most exquisite touches of pathos; and the whole are told with an ease and elegance which are truly wonderful in a writer of so uns cultivated a period. Literature certainly made a valuable acquisition when those tales were penned, and experienced an irreparable loss when they were left unfinished.

The contemporaries and immediate successors of Chaucer formed their style upon his model. Although their writings have been suffered to sink silently into oblivion, it must be acknowledged that they possess beauties at least sufficient to rescue them from such a fate; and, although in their general style and genius incomparably inferior, they inherit some portion of the spirit which animated their illustrious master. Perhaps their reputation was most essentially sunk in the transcendent excellence of the writers who adorned the age of Queen Elizabeth. Under the auspices of that celebrated princess, a new era was formed, the most splendid in the history of English poetry, and the consideration of the merits of the writers of that period will form the subject of my succeeding paper.

Kentish Town;  
May 6, 1815.

HENRY NEELE.

To



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I** LAMENT, as it is justly lamented by you in p. 459, that a GRATTAN should have given his aid to the ministry for this new war; to which a BURKE, so unhappily for himself and the nation, urged us at first; and from which even a SHERIDAN has not always abstained from giving aid, but has been involved in the heat and delusion of the moment. I own that, considering past experience, actual circumstances, and the prospect before us, according as we determined for peace or war; considering the policy, and, above all, the PRINCIPLE itself; looking to the sentiments, and language, and conduct of the confederacy, with which the fatal vote of the House of Commons has united us; I think Mr. GRATTAN has less plea, and less ground, by far, on which to stand, than either of his great predecessors in this cry of war. I think that, by an opposite conduct, he, in that house, and LORD GRENVILLE in the other, might have done immortal honour to themselves, and would probably have found such support as might have prevented the greatest calamities to BRITAIN and to EUROPE. After all, I am mistaken if Mr. SHERIDAN would have voted for this war; and I am confident that the deeply-to-be-regretted Mr. Fox would have exerted against it all his political knowledge, all his eloquence, intellect, and benevolence.

*Ancient Practice relative to War.*

It is true, and SHAKESPEARE has preserved the memory of this among other leading customs and facts, that our kings used to consult parliament *previously* to engaging themselves in war. In the *then* times it could not be otherwise, the aid could not be had *without*. Armies were temporary; and the House of Commons would require the necessity for raising them, and a knowledge and consent to the purpose for which they were to be employed. Now every thing is different: the nation is engaged in war-treaties by necessity; parliament has only to find the money; and, perhaps, pass Alien bills, and call out the militia. But, as Parliament is, perhaps nothing would be gained if it were consulted in the very first steps to a war. It is not that full, free, equal, constitutional representation of the people in the House of Commons, to make it of much consequence to ministers or to the people at what period a discussion of this nature may be taken up, there being so little room for hoping a difference in the result.

*Effects of Electricity on Barnes Common.*

I believe there is a mistake as to the time. I then lived in Queen-square, Bloomsbury. It was, I think, in October 1780, that the storm happened. We went to see the effects. Very large trees, a walnut among others, were twisted in their trunks like a cork-screw, and torn up by the roots. Deep and wide conical excavations were made in the earth. In the avenue mentioned, I think not all the trees were destroyed and torn up; but alternately, though I believe not invariably so; and I think their number was greater.—They were large fine trees. I do not recollect any lives having been lost; but we were told that a cottage fell in and was destroyed; and a child, in bed in it, was driven, by the force of the tempest, with the bed, unhurt. There was great appearance that the base of the explosion was considerably beneath the earth, and consequently that there was a returning stroke, principally concerned in the effects. Dr. Franklin's wires are not such toys: I have reason to think, from the attack on the wall, that one of them saved our house in Queen-square from that very storm. They are not an infallible and universal security; and what human is? but they are very considerably so.

I should object very much to a metallic ridge, as the stroke would not go to the best conductor beyond a certain distance, and would rather break between, after following the ridge for some extent of way.

*Gleaning.*

I have thus much further to say on this subject.—I was instrumental, soon after I came into this county, in bringing both the cases to a decision. The claim was decided, by three judges out of four, in the Common Pleas, in the negative. The name of one of the cases should have been printed Worledge. When cases are solemnly decided, it is necessary to acquiesce.

Having incompatible duties elsewhere, I never attend now on the grand jury; but, whatever some may do, I believe many farmers and land-owners are far from wishing to deprive the poor of the benefit of gleaning, as a long accustomed and endeared advantage.

On what is noticed, p. 417, I can only say I wished, and continue to wish, in behalf of Mr. TURNER; but wars upon wars, and taxation upon taxation, takes from most individuals all power of aiding, by their exertions, either others or themselves.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston Hall.

For



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

**AXIOMS of DUTY and PRACTICE,  
addressed to JUSTICES of the  
PEACE.**

## I.

**T**HE people's estimation of the government under which they live being founded on the pure, just, and rational administration of the laws, it ought to be felt that no social duties are more important and obligatory than those of a local magistrate or justice of the peace.

## II.

All such magistrates being representatives, in regard to their particular powers, of the constitutional authority of the supreme executive government, they are bound in every act of their office to consider themselves as delegates of the sovereign, and, in consonance with the royal oath, "to execute law and justice in mercy, and to govern the people according to the statutes agreed on in parliament, and to the laws and customs of the kingdom."

## III.

An English magistrate should always bear in mind that the supreme executive authority, of which he is the representative, is itself restricted in its powers by the laws and the constitution; that the rights and privileges of a free people are as inviolable as the prerogatives of the sovereign; and that English magistrates are not instruments of a despotic power, but agents of a constitutional monarch, whose obligations to his people are determined by the same laws that constitute the obligations of the people.

## IV.

An English magistrate should feel that every subject of these realms, be he rich or be he poor, be he accuser or under accusation, is equal in the eye of the law; that the laws of England are no respecters of persons; that they can never be dispensed with to suit the humour of the magistrate or the policy of the court; and that they are literally imperative in their popular sense, until they have been altered or repealed by the conjoint authorities which made them.

## V.

The cardinal virtues of all magistracy are INCORRUPTIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY, VIGILANCE, and BENEVOLENCE.

## VI.

A virtuous magistrate will not only be incorruptible in his own conduct, directly and indirectly, immediately and remotely; but he will exercise a wholesome suspicion in regard to the possible corruptions, extortions, and oppressions,

practised by his clerks, constables, officers, and other agents of his authority.

## VII.

A virtuous magistrate will jealously guard every avenue of his mind against the vice and weakness of partiality; he will be careful not to be influenced by *ex-parte* statements, by crafty or malignant insinuations, or by interested and vulgar prejudices; and he will never fail to remember that, although Justice is blind in regard to the parties, she is all eye in her search after the truth.

## VIII.

A virtuous magistrate will always hear both sides before he makes his determination; he will patiently submit to the awkwardness, timidity, and inexperience, of either of the parties; he will cautiously balance the various points of evidence, and will persevere in his examinations, when necessary, till he has disentangled the case before him from all doubt and uncertainty.

## IX.

A virtuous magistrate will never forget that benevolence is the brightest ornament of all power; he will never suffer any cruelty, threat, or wanton insult to be committed on persons under accusation, to extort confessions, or on any other pretence whatsoever; he will never exact bail beyond the means of the parties; he will himself inspect all places of temporary or permanent confinement; and he will carefully prevent violations of humanity in the various subaltern agents of his jurisdiction.

## X.

A public-spirited magistrate will always be easy of access on special occasions which demand his interposition, and he will be punctual in his attendance at those known periods which he sets apart for the administration of justice.

## XI.

In hearing charges brought before him, he should never lose sight of the dependence of the parties on his patient attention; his examinations should be public, but in most cases the witnesses ought not to be heard in each other's presence; he should be jealous of the influence of rewards and penalties on the evidence of informers; he should warily guard himself against the malignant feelings or sinister designs of accusers; and before he commits or convicts, he should be thoroughly satisfied that the act charged was perpetrated with a criminal intention contrary to the true intent of some statute, law, or ordinance of the realm.

XII. In



## XII.

In all adjudications relative to the poor, an upright magistrate should be the poor man's friend, and the guardian of the destitute and helpless against the sordid calculations of avarice, and the overbearing spirit of wealth, accurately discriminating between the impositions of idleness and vice, and the claims of industry and virtue.

## XIII.

He ought to be sensible that the letter of the laws is the rule of conduct for subjects as well as magistrates, and that no man is amenable to magisterial authority who has not offended against the ordinary and obvious interpretation of some law, and who has not been convicted, on the oath of creditable witnesses, either by the recorded adjudication of a justice of the peace, or by the solemn verdict of a jury of his country.

## XIV.

In committing to prison, the magistrate should carefully distinguish whether the object is correction after conviction, or simple detention before trial, and should direct his warrant accordingly; no man being liable to be sent to a correctional prison, or subject to a correctional discipline, except as a punishment after a recorded conviction; and simple detention ought to take place in the sheriff's gaol only, because the sheriff is an honourable officer, bound by the ancient laws of the land to perform the important duty of making returns to all sessions of gaol delivery.

## XV.

In imposing penalties where the statute has given a discretion to the magistrate, he ought to be governed in his decision as well by the means of the parties as by the repetition or turpitude of the offence, because a mulct implies but a portion of an offender's means, and it is with a view to various circumstances that the law has empowered the magistrate to exercise an equitable discretion.

## XVI.

In assigning punishments, it should be considered, that the penalties of the law always contemplate extreme cases of turpitude, generally leaving it to the magistrate to mitigate and apportion the punishment according to the circumstances of every offence; in doing which, it should be remembered, that the Scripture enjoins us "to forgive our brother seventy times seven times," that the penalties of the law ought never to be passionate or vindictive, but to be simply cautionary for first or trivial offences, gently corrective for second offences, and exemplary and severe only when

applied to incorrigible culprits, or to very heinous crimes.

## XVII.

Every justice of the peace who is anxious to preserve the honour of the laws, will never discourage appeals against his own convictions, or in any way obstruct or influence the decision of such appeals; and, as often as the letter or spirit of the law appears to him to have borne with undue severity on individuals, or families, he will benevolently ascertain the extenuating circumstances of the case, and bring them in due form before the bench in sessions, or before the grand jury at the assizes, in order that the suffering party may, through their recommendation to the proper authority, obtain the royal pardon.

## XVIII.

A discreet magistrate will, on all occasions, avoid mixing in decisions that involve his personal interests, his family connections, his friendships, or his known or latent enmities. In all such cases, he ought magnanimously to retire from the bench at sessions, or to call one or more of the neighbouring magistrates into his jurisdiction. He should remember, that his character will be in a state of hazard whenever his predilections as a private man, a politician, or a theologian, interfere with the independence of his judgment as a magistrate.

## XIX.

A paternal magistrate will do more good in his neighbourhood by his advice and example, than by the force of authority and coercion. He should lend his countenance to the virtuous, and his protection to the unfortunate; but, above all, he should set a good example in his own conduct, and exact it from all in authority beneath him; because he can never punish with effect any vices which he practises himself, or tolerates in his agents; and their combined example will prove more powerful than all the instruments of judicial terror.

## XX.

A public-spirited justice of the peace, holding his commission from a King of England, and his authority under the constitution of England, will always feel that his power is conferred for the purpose of increasing the happiness of all who are under his cognizance and within his jurisdiction; that he is the guardian of the public morals, the conservator of the peace, and the protector of the public and personal rights of the people, and that it much depends on his wisdom and prudence, whether the laws serve as a

CURSE OR A BLESSING.

June 2, 1815.

COMMON SENSE.

For



*For the Monthly Magazine.*LETTERS written during a TOUR in  
NORTH WALES, by MISS HUTTON, of  
BENNETT'S HILL, near BIRMINGHAM.

## LETTER III.

*Barmouth, Aug. 4, 1796.*

HAVING crossed the two rivers of Mallwyd, we turned the angle of a mountain, and went through Dinas-mowddû, one of the poorest of British towns, though Dinas signifies city. It speaks louder in favour of these Cambrians' propensity to liquor than religion; for they have two public houses of their own, but are content to go to Mallwyd to church. Our road, for four or five miles, was by the side of the Mowddû, and near the bottom of the mountains, till the one could no longer be discovered, and the others met at their base. Nothing shewed the hand of man, or the least token of his existence, but the road. We had here to climb what the Welsh call a *Bwlch*, which literally means a notch, but is used to denote a gap between two summits. Our road was cut on the side of one of the mountains, and ascended till it reached the pass, by which time it looked down a frightful precipice. The ascent was a mile, and without a fence. It is called *Bwlch Oerddrws*.

As we walked slowly up the mountain we were overtaken by a Welshman on his poney, and a woman on foot, who was fully a match for him and his horse. It was a comfort to meet with our fellow creatures in so desolate a region, though we could not communicate our ideas to each other. The ideas of the woman, if we might judge by her words, were very copious, for her tongue was never at rest. They accompanied us to Dolgellen, nearly six miles, keeping close to our horses' heels; walking when we walked, and trotting when we trotted; the woman trudging barefooted, always talking, never out of breath or discovering the smallest symptom of fatigue.

The top of *Bwlch Oerddrws* is so tremendous on a stormy day, that horses have been frequently known to turn back, and could scarcely be made to pass it. On the other side the descent was not steep; but the face of the country was changed, and the sheep were become real stones, sprouting out of the scanty herbage. I saw a rill spring up under my feet, at Dolgellen it was navigable, and at Barmouth a sea. This was very fine, but not strictly true, for I have

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since found that it is joined by another river, both at and after Dolgellen.

Rivers are so numerous in this country that it is not easy to find out their names, or even to be certain whether the bridge one is now passing be over the same stream one crossed ten minutes ago. If you apply to the common people for information they do not understand you; and, if you meet with a man that can speak English, it is a thousand to one he does not know. Even at Barmouth they are ignorant of the name of their river. Ask a sailor, and he will tell you it is the Dolgellen river, because it comes to him from Dolgellen. Ask a man more enlightened, and he will say it is the Avon, because that is the general Welsh name for all rivers. You are very fortunate if you find a person who can tell you it is the Maw.

After travelling along barren and rocky moors, we found ourselves at the top of a steep and lofty hill, which overlooked the town of Dolgellen, seated among rich meadows. A town, a fertile plain, a winding river, a handsome bridge, and neat white houses, gave us the idea of a different world; while the mountains that hedged them in, among which was the mighty Cader Ydris, convinced us we were yet in Wales. From this bird's-eye view we had a long descent to Dolgellen.

At Dolgellen we again overtook the assizes, and a clergyman was to be tried for murder; but, as our business was only to breakfast, it was of little consequence, and we were content with a window to ourselves in a public room, where the gentlemen of the county were conversing and promenading in different parties, as they had done the night before, when it was enlivened by fiddles, Welsh harps, and Welsh ladies, at the assize ball.

From Machynlleth to Dolgellen, and from Dolgellen to Barmouth, are reckoned two of the finest rides in North Wales. The latter was our road. I had heard much at Mallwyd of billows foaming at our feet, and impending rocks, threatening immediate destruction, overhead; and I had conceived such a terror at these dangers that I actually formed the wise and prudent project of walking the whole way. But, as I could not walk ten miles at one time, I purposed to divide it into two stages, and, having achieved one of them, to sleep in my clothes at some cottage, and accomplish the other the next day. On further reflection, however, I thought I might as well

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well not walk till I did not dare to ride, and we set out on horseback, along a noble road, guarded by two stone walls.

Having reached the river Maw, a little below Dolgellen, the road accompanies it to its mouth, and is certainly more charming than imagination can picture. It passes by farms, over bridges, and by one beautiful cascade. It deviates from the river, and goes behind rocks and woody hills. It returns to it again, and affords a prospect of the opening sea. The last mile and a half before it reaches Barmouth, the mountain slopes to the water's edge; and the rock was blown up with gunpowder, before the road could be made. The expence was two guineas and a half a road, and the gentlemen of Merionethshire are justly proud of having completed such an undertaking. The road is cut at different heights above the water, with a precipice on the left, and masses and perpendicular walls of rock rising on the right. True it is that there is frequently no fence on the falling side. At such places I always walked; but, as for foaming billows, and impending rocks, they did not happen to trouble me.

A gentleman who is at this place is so delighted with the scenery of Pont-ddu, the waterfall I mentioned, that he has offered forty years' purchase for the adjoining farm, besides paying for the wood. The rent is thirty-one pounds a year; but the number of acres is neither known nor guessed at, for here they have no notion of measuring land. It is much covered with small oaks, the natural production of the soil, and has, here and there, a patch of grass or grain, but not one foot of ground where a house could be placed, without a very steep ascent to it. The owner has rejected the offer. The song does well to celebrate *Our native oak*, for in this country, where much is in a state of nature, every glen is wooded, and almost all wood is oak.

Till the road I have described was formed, which is not twelve years ago, the way from Dolgellen to Barmouth was over the mountains, and the descent to the town a steep zig-zag above the tops of the houses. It may be imagined that no stranger travelled it but from necessity. If by chance a carriage had occasion to approach the place, it was taken to pieces at Dolgellen, and sent down by a boat. The old Welsh roads kept their undeviating line through vales, or over passable hills, as they lay before them. They are sometimes stony, and sometimes present us with a

piece of uncovered native rock, but they are more commonly fine hard gravel, and are excellent roads for a horse. The modern roads follow the course of the rivers, to avoid the hills; and are cut on their sides to avoid the floods. They are consequently terraces, and, as they are often unfenced, are more dangerous, notwithstanding their breadth, than the ancient ones, that run over the hills.

#### LETTER IV.

*Barmouth, Aug. 7, 1796.*

The shore of Barmouth is a fine sand, from which the sea retires about two hundred yards at low water. A mountain completely fills the angle between the river and the sea, which, as I mentioned before, has been cut to make a passage to the town. Having turned this angle, a slip of land along the shore affords room for a street. This is the grand thoroughfare of Barmouth. Here are the inns, the *Cors-y-gedol Arms* and the *Red Lion*, both in the hands of one person, and the latter occupied as a lodging house, by such as chuse to be quiet, that is, to hear the noise of each other, rather than that of tourists, who are here to-day and gone to-morrow. The remainder of Barmouth consists of eight rows of houses, one over the other, on the side of the mountain, which are inhabited by the aborigines of the country. In general one man's chimney is on a level with his neighbour's floor, so all have an opportunity of inhaling the smoke for nothing. When a visitor arrived at Barmouth by the old road, he might call in upon his friends, from one perch to another, till he dropped down on those upon the shore.

Above all the houses of Barmouth a fine spring issues from the rock, which supplies this curious city with water, and where the bare-legged ladies wash their woollens and potatoes. To carry their clothes to the water rather than the water to their clothes, seems the common practice of the place, for I have seen a spot on the shore, near a rivulet, frequently occupied by these cleansers of woollen with their beating logs, while their caps were stewing in a porridge pot over a fire of sticks. I believe it was so in the days of Homer.

The Cader or Chair of Ydris is a noble mountain, and, like Saddle-back, in Cumberland, receives its name from its shape. I have been puzzled to find out who this gentleman was, who fixed upon the highest seat in the country, though I felt assured his head must have been stronger



stronger than mine, or he would have been content with a lower station. My wonder at his choice has ceased, now I have discovered that he was a giant, which the following well known legend puts beyond a doubt. He was walking by the pool of Three Grains, at the foot of his chair, when he found himself incommoded by some stones that had crept into his shoe. He took off the shoe and shook them out, and there they remain to this day, three enormous rocks, which have given name to the pool.

The Cors-y-gedol Arms is a good inn. The company dine at a public table, and are generally numerous enough to form an agreeable society.

At all funerals in North Wales a wooden bowl is placed on the communion-table; and, after the service in the church is ended, every person present drops money in it; the poorer sort, copper; the richer, shillings, half crowns, even guineas, and sometimes to the number of five. This offering is made from respect to the memory of the deceased, and the greater the sum the greater the respect shewn. But the poor clergyman reaps the benefit; it is his perquisite, and frequently exceeds the rest of his revenue.

After the service at the grave is ended, there is a smaller contribution for the clerk.

In South Wales, when a poor person dies, the neighbours and acquaintance take each a large fluted mould-candle, made on purpose for such occasions, called a burying candle, and, having deposited it in the house, they sit all night by the dead body, and join in singing psalms. This they call *Waking the corpse*, and they continue the practice every night till it is buried. Where the neighbourhood is populous, these midnight wakers fill the house, which indeed seldom consists of more than two rooms. Tea is made for their refreshment.

Throughout the principality the common people constantly see corpse-candles, which are the fore-runners of death. These are large walking candles, that pass by in the night, and these see-ers can tell, by the colour of the flame, and the kind of noise it makes in walking, whether it be man, woman, or child, that is to die!

The courtships of the Welsh, in bed, with no other fence for the virtue of the woman than a flannel petticoat, are well known, and have scandalized them in the eyes of many of their English fellow-subjects. But it is certain, that proofs of in-

continence are not more frequent among them than among the farmers' servants in England, who sit up all night by the kitchen fire; and for the same reason, that their courtship may not interfere with the labours of the day.

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**M**ANKIND have been long employed in attempting to discover means for the prolongation of life. Valli, after laying down principles well known, viz. that old age comes on naturally, because the calcareous phosphate or calcareous carbonate is continually accumulating in the greater part of the solids, such as the bones, the arteries, veins, tendons, &c. says, that this accumulation can be guarded against only two ways: either by preventing that substance from being formed in the mass of the fluids, or by expelling it as soon as it is formed.

1. To prevent too abundant a production of that earth, one must use aliments which contain the least quantity of it, such as vegetables and milk. Fish contain a great deal of the phosphoric acid, and the flesh of animals abounds in the very substance to be avoided.

2. The means which he thinks most proper for expelling that calcareous earth, or calcareous phosphate, are, bathing, frictions, diuretics, pure water, and beverages cooled with ice. In short, he considers the oxalic acid given in small doses as the best remedy. That acid, says he, decomposes the calcareous phosphate: the oxalate of lime which thence results will be carried into the torrent of circulation and will be driven outwards.

Vauquelin and Brogniard have proved that the acetic acid dissolves the vegetable gluten and the animal fibres.

It is well known that there is a disease called by nosologists *malacosteon*, or *molities ossium*, where the bones become entirely soft. The calcareous phosphate is almost entirely carried away, and there scarcely remains any thing but the cellular tissue of the bones, with the gelatinous and greasy part, or the marrow. Were it possible to find out the means of dissolving, gradually, in this manner, the calcareous phosphate, without depriving the bones of their solidity, and without hurting the other animal functions, the fountain of youth would be discovered. May it not be possible, by attending to this principle, to retard the approach of age?

ARGUS.

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To



*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**P**ASSING through Thames-street, the other day, my attention was arrested by the magnitude of the New Custom House, now building; and I immediately concluded that I should find, in the execution of a public building of its extent and peculiar importance, every modern improvement and discovery adopted, to render this building proof against the effects of a similar lamentable accident which destroyed the old building. But my astonishment was great when I discovered, from the joists being of wood, every division of apartments or offices, contained between the party-walls, which are constructed of brick, and the roof, would be completely exposed to the ravages of fire, from an accident in either of the apartments of the division.

From the great modern improvements in cast-iron, the joists could have been easily constructed of that metal, which, with stone floors, and an iron roof covered with slates, would have lessened the chance of fire in any one apartment, and would have presented a complete barrier to that destructive element, at a less cost, and nearly as indestructible to time as to the flames.

25th May, 1815.

A. B.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**H**AVING just returned from France, I was somewhat surprised at the alteration that had been made by the introduction of hackney-chariots. I shall not trespass upon your time or patience with any comments either upon the utility or disadvantages attending them; my intention being merely to submit to your readers a few observations I made concerning those public conveniences, during my short residence in Paris. With regard to their construction, no one will attempt to dispute our superiority; indeed the appearance of an English carriage in France never fails to attract a vast concourse of spectators. The only material difference that exists between public conveyances in London and Paris, is the licensing a certain number of gigs upon the same principles as our Hackney coaches. They are particularly convenient, and well calculated for the dispatch of business, being able to proceed at a much quicker rate than any other vehicle. In respect to economy, it will be allowed by all, that it is one great and very desirable object to be effected by the adoption of any new

measure, and it would not be one of the least advantages attending the introduction of gigs, under the same rules and restrictions that exist and affect the present licensed coaches. The fares (which is the principal consideration) could be materially reduced, the driver having occasion for only one horse, the repairs would be less frequent, and by far cheaper; indeed, taking every circumstance into consideration, I firmly believe it would be an improvement greatly beneficial to the community at large, but more especially to those whose numerous engagements require an expedition much greater than can be obtained by the assistance of heavy four-wheeled carriages. I submit to you the propriety of following the plan of our French neighbours in having the figures painted conspicuously on each side, and at the back, of the different vehicles; it prevents, and would fully obviate, the great inconveniences arising from the too frequent loss of the numbers. The insertion of this, in your valuable Magazine, may give an opportunity to some abler advocate to exercise his abilities in support of a measure which experience has sanctioned in a city, whose limited commerce renders it incapable of estimating its greatest advantages.

Oxford-street;

12th May, 1815.

J. R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**H**AVING two apple-trees in my garden infested with the American blight, I was surprised, the latter end of August and the fore part of September, to observe a considerable number of a small kind of beetle upon them, usually called with us Lady-cow; and that the places where the blight had been were all quite bare; from which I have been induced to suppose that what is called the American blight, is the larvæ of those insects. As I have not noticed this circumstance in any of the communications in your valuable miscellany, I beg leave to lay it before your readers, hoping it may be the means of inducing some of them, in other parts of the country, to make observations on them.

This insect seems a very active one, and I don't wonder at the apple-trees all over the country being infested with them. The case which covers the wings of some of them is a bright scarlet, others have black spots upon them.

Leeds; May, 1815.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE are well aware of the discrepancies observable among the ancient writers, and among the modern too, on the nature of the ancient rhythm. We presume, however, to think, that the authority of Aristides, who was not only a grammarian, but a musician, is entitled to the highest credit. He writes, (Meibomius, vol. 2, p. 49,) *τον μὲν ῥυθμὸν ἢ ἀρσὶ καὶ θέσει τὴν ἑστὴν εἶναι, τὸ δὲ μέτρον ἐν συλλαβαῖς καὶ τῇ τῦτων ἀνομοιοτητί*, that rhythm has its essence in *arsis* and *thesis*, but metre in syllables and their difference; and he afterwards plainly refers to its name and office, when he speaks of the *ἀγὰρ ῥυθμικῆς ἐμφαστος*, as Steele justly translates it, *drift of rhythmical emphasis*. He observes, also, that *ἀρσις μὲν ἐστὶ φορὰ ὀρίστου ἐπὶ τὸ ἄνω, θέσις δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ κάτω ταυτὸ μέτρον*, (De Musica, p. 31,) that *arsis* is the raising up of some part of the body, and *thesis* is the moving down the same. And adds, that "the dactylic and trochaic feet begin with *thesis*, and end with *arsis*; but the anapaestic and iambic begin with *arsis* and end with *thesis*." (Id. pp. 36, 37.) Hence it would appear that the Greek and the Latin *rhythmus* was analogous to a bar of music; the former comprising syllables, the latter consisting of notes; the measure and quality of both being indicated by time-beating, or the pulsation of *thesis* and *arsis*. If the foot began with an emphatic syllable, it was measured *per thesin*, by the hand first down, or the *supplasio pedis*; if, with an unemphatic syllable, it was measured *per arsin*, that is, by the hand or foot first up; so that, according as the first part of the foot was emphatic or unemphatic, the measuring of it began either with *thesis* or *arsis*. A line beginning with *arsis* would be considered, we presume, as if commencing in the middle of a bar. The preceding account of the matter, we think much more accordant with the truth, than that which is furnished by Herman, (de Metris, p. 18,) who seems to refer *arsis* either to loudness or to acuteness of voice, (we do not pretend to determine which;) and *thesis*, in like manner, to either softness or gravity. These are his words, "Ea vis et veluti nisus quidam, quo princeps cujusque ordinis sonus ab insequentibus distinguitur, ictus appellatur; Græci ἀρσιν vocant, ab elevatione vocis," (whether does he mean loudness or acuteness?) "insequentesque sonos a demittenda voce," (softness or gravity?) "in thesi esse dicunt." Had he put *thesis*

and *arsis*, with their respective explanations, in the place of each other, and at the same time substituted *pes* or *manus* for *vox*, I am inclined to think the words of his definitions, and their application, would have come much nearer to the truth. For we conceive *ictus* and *thesis* to be synonymous, the foot or hand being here put down, and lifted up at *arsis*.

That rhythm and metre are different things, and that the ancient rhythm was identical in kind with the modern, we may, I think, fairly presume from the words both of Quintilian and Longinus. The former concludes the well-known passage, in which he is elaborately discriminating metre and rhythm, with these words, "*Metrum in verbis modo, rhythmus etiam in corporis motu est*," that metre exists in words only, but that rhythm may be exhibited equally in the motion of the body, (as in dance.) To the same effect are the words of Longinus; *Διαφέρει δὲ Μέτρον ῥυθμῷ ὅτι τῶν μέτρων ἡ συλλαβὴ καὶ χωρὶς συλλαβῆς δύναται γίνεσθαι Μέτρον. Ὁ δὲ ῥυθμὸς γίνεσθαι καὶ ἐν συλλαβαῖς, γίνεσθαι δὲ καὶ χωρὶς συλλαβῆς καὶ γὰρ ἐν κινήσει.* (Longin. Fragn.) Metre differs from rhythm; for syllables are the material of metre, and without syllable there can be no metre: but rhythm may exist either in syllables, or without them, for strokes [as in beating a drum] are sufficient to produce rhythmus.

I am not ignorant either of the artificial polysyllabic feet mentioned as existing in ancient prosody, or of the alleged intricacy of the ancient rhythmus. It is, however, stated as the opinion of Austin, that a foot ought not to exceed four syllables. Dionysius (de struct. Orat. sect. xvii, ad fin.) says, that it should not be less than two, nor more than three. Cicero (Orat. 218,) says, "*Pæon, quod plures habeat syllabas quam tres, numerus a quibusdam, non pes habetur.*" And Quintilian seems to be of the same opinion: "*Quicquid enim supra tres syllabas, id ex pluribus est pedibus.*" (Inst. l. 9.) But, be this as it may, the natural foot or step must have consisted of, and been measured by, one *arsis* and one *thesis*. There could not have been, we apprehend, more than two, or, at most, three syllables in *arsis*. And when, according to the particular quantities which it measured, the hand or the foot had performed the appropriate motions, the natural foot must have been complete; with a renewal of these motions, another foot or rhythmus must have commenced. With respect to rhythm, I must confess, that I know of but two kinds,



kinds, existing in nature, usually, I believe, termed common time, and triple time; and these, I apprehend, must always have been the same, whether in speech or in song.

Much, however, as we would contend for the importance and influence of emphasis in the recitation of ancient verse, we cannot coincide in the *literal* interpretation of those words in the Scholiast, which have been so often commented on, namely, 'Ο ρυθμός, ὡς βούλεται, ἐκκαὶ τοὺς χρόνους. Πολλὰκις γὰρ καὶ τὸν βράχυν χρόνον ποιεῖ μακρόν. The meaning has been supposed to be this, that, when a short syllable occurred, where a long one was required, the rhythmus would require a following *inane* or *rest*; so that, although the syllable would not in reality be lengthened, the proper time of the line would thus be completed. To the preceding strange dogma, Marius Victorinus has added, that "rhythm will often make a long time short." We know that, in reading English verse, we are sometimes compelled, if we yield to the drift of the rhythm, to give an emphatic utterance to a syllable not naturally emphatic, and to pass remissly over syllables naturally entitled to syllabic force. All, then, we suspect, intended to be intimated in the preceding words is, that the position of the syllabic emphasis commonly observed in prose, was not always regarded in poetry, or that the rhythm gives an emphatic utterance to a short, a doubtful, or an unemphatic syllable, or to a natural short quantity in position, if in the verse it should happen to occupy an emphatic situation. Emphasis, though often mistaken for length of quantity, with which it most frequently coincides, is not quantity; nor can it, strictly speaking, impart that which it neither is, nor essentially possesses. But we do not mean absolutely to deny, that, in compositions in which there existed variety of feet, occasional modifications of quantity, without, however, altering its specific character, and occasional pauses, might have been necessary to make the metre keep a due pace with the rhythm.

An instance of the application of the preceding principle, it is probable, we have in Virgil's

pecudes, pictæque volucres.

Georg. III, 243, Æn. iv, 525.

in which the middle syllable of *volucres*, commonly unemphatic, and naturally short, though it may be deemed long by position, becomes emphatic, by being

put into the place of *thesis*. On this line, Quintilian observes, "Evenit ut metri quoque conditio mutet accentum, nam volucres, *media acuta* legam; quia, et si brevis naturâ, tamen positione longa est, ne faciat Iambum, quem non recipit versus heroicus." Whether, by *accentus*, Quintilian really refers to *accent*, properly so termed, or *tone*, or to our *accent* or syllabic emphasis, I shall not, notwithstanding the "*media acuta*," in the context, attempt to determine. It is indeed not unlikely, that the accentuation of the middle syllable may vary, with the change of the syllabic emphasis, and the decision of the quantity. I agree, however, with Mr. Steele, in thinking, that the liberty which was taken by Virgil in this place, was not, strictly, what the words of Quintilian might imply; but was, precisely, the putting the syllable *lu* in *thesis*, whereas it, naturally, should have been in *arsis*; or, in other words, Virgil put it into a place where it must be pronounced emphatically, though by its nature it was unemphatic. Such liberties, as the preceding one, we may add, occur most frequently towards the end of a line; and this circumstance may perhaps have arisen from the idea, that, in such a position, the syllable is the less likely to evade the ἀγωγή ῥυθμικῆς ἐμφασεως, or drift of the rhythmical emphasis. Similar peculiarities, observable in other ancient poets, may, probably, be accounted for on the like principle. In the versification of Homer, a vowel, naturally short, sometimes occurs as the first syllable of a foot, whether at the beginning of a verse, or in the middle of a word, the syllable, which is *thetic*, being rendered sufficiently prominent, under the drift of the rhythm, for the general harmony of the verse, by the *ictus metricus* or syllabic emphasis.

Crouch End.

J. GRANT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CIRCUMSTANCES relative to two ELEPHANTS, brought a few Years since to PARIS. From a FRENCH JOURNAL.

THE morning after their arrival these animals were put in possession of their new habitation. The first conducted to it was the male, who issued from his cage with precaution, and seemed to enter his apartment with a degree of suspicion. His first care was to reconnoitre the place. He examined each bar with his trunk, and tried their solidity by shaking them. Care had been



been taken to place on the outside the large screws by which they are held together. These he sought out, and having found them, tried to turn them, but was not able. When he arrived at the portcullis, which separates the two apartments, he observed that it was fixed only by an iron bar, which rose in a perpendicular direction. He raised it with his trunk, pushed up the door, and entered into the second apartment, where he received his breakfast. He ate it quietly, and appeared to be perfectly easy.

During this time people were endeavouring to make the female enter. We still recollect the mutual attachment of these two animals, and with what difficulty they were parted, and induced to travel separately. From the time of their departure they had not seen each other; not even at Cambray, where they passed the winter. They had only been sensible that they were near neighbours. The male never lay down, but always stood upright, or leaned against the bars of his cage, and kept watch for his female, who lay down and slept every night. On the least noise, or the smallest alarm, he sent forth a cry to give notice to his companion.

The joy which they experienced on seeing each other after so long a separation may be readily imagined.

When the female entered, she sent forth a cry expressive only of the pleasure which she felt on finding herself at liberty. She did not at first observe the male, who was busy feeding in the second apartment. The latter also did not immediately discover that his companion was so near him; but, the keeper having called him, he turned round, and immediately the two animals rushed towards each other, and sent forth cries of joy so animated and loud that they shook the whole hall. They breathed also through their trunks with such violence that the blast resembled an impetuous gust of wind. The joy of the female was the most lively; she expressed it by quickly flapping her ears, which she made to move with astonishing velocity, and drew her trunk over the body of the male with the utmost tenderness. She, in particular, applied it to his ear, where she kept it a long time, and, after having drawn it over the whole body of the male, would often move it affectionately towards her own mouth. The male did the same thing over the body of the female, but his joy was more concentrated. He seemed to express it by his tears, which fell from his eyes in abundance.

X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE often wondered, Sir, considering the number and variety of books which daily issue from the press, that a *pronouncing dictionary of the names of places*, has never been attempted. It is a work that is much wanted; and, if compiled with tolerable skill, would unquestionably meet with extensive sale. Some difficulties, I am aware, would attend the execution of it. A wide range of geographical knowledge, a perfect intimacy with the structure of our own tongue, and the principles which regulate its pronunciation; some acquaintance, too, with modern dialects, those especially which are used on the continent of Europe: these are indispensable requisites; and, it must be owned, they are not possessed by every one. Yet, surely, we have men among us who are quite equal to the task.

The plan which I would recommend, is that of Mr. Walker's *Pronouncing Dictionary*; in which the vowels are managed with great delicacy and exactness, by means of little figures placed over them: a method infinitely superior to the very lame and imperfect one, of distinguishing the emphatic syllable by the usual mark, after the manner of our common dictionaries.

But it will be said, that it is not possible to reduce the pronunciation of foreign names to one uniform standard; since the names of countries, and towns, and mountains, and rivers, are pronounced very differently by different nations; and differently, very often, even by different individuals of the same nation. This objection is plausible, not solid. For, with regard to foreign nations, the diversity which prevails among them is not the point under consideration; and, with respect to ourselves, the difficulties which would occur in the prosecution of the work, are much more apparent than real. A learned Englishman, thoroughly conversant with the genius of his native tongue, would seldom be at a loss in applying properly the laws of accent and pronunciation to every possible case that could arise. Every language has, of course, sounds peculiar to itself; and every effort to transfuse such sounds into any other language, must, of necessity, prove unavailable. The very attempt, indeed, would be preposterous. All that can be done, in cases of that sort, is to approximate as nearly to the foreign articulation as the genius of our native tongue



tongue will admit. This rule is of universal application; and all nations do practically conform to it, only exchanging circumstances with ourselves. The name of the celebrated Prussian general, Blucher, is directly in point. The Germans pronounce it with a soft, slender, delicate, guttural sound; resembling, a little, the sound which the Irish, and Welsh, and Scotch give, in their respective dialects, to the combination *ch*. But this sound does not belong to the English language, nor to the French. The French naturally sound the *ch*, in the present instance, as they do in most other instances, that is, like *sh*: and, accordingly, we hear them say *Blusher*; or rather, *Blusha*, dropping the final *r*; another peculiarity of theirs. An Englishman, on the other hand, as naturally pronounces the *ch* like *k*, and speaks familiarly of *Bluker*. And it would not be correct to say, that either the French or the English pronounce wrong; both are, in fact, right; that is, both approach, as nearly as the laws of their respective languages will permit them to approach, to the native German sound.

I shall now, Sir, conclude this article with a short quotation from a letter, which our excellent grammarian, Mr. Lindley Murray, did me the honor to address to me, a few weeks ago, on this subject; and I hope, should these remarks be deemed worthy of insertion, that they will prove so far serviceable as to attract the notice of some gentleman qualified and disposed to supply his countrymen with a Geographical Pronouncing Dictionary. "Such a work," says Mr. Murray, "is much to be desired; and it would give me pleasure to see it executed, if it were done by a judicious and competent writer."

April 29, 1815.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a TOUR in ITALY in 1812 and 1813; by M. MILLIN, Member of the French Institute, &c.

I HAD originally formed the project of pursuing the coast to Tarentum, and of returning to Naples by Pouilla. The respectable archbishop of Tarentum sent me a letter, in which he warned me that I could not make such a journey at this season of the year, without risking my health: that of M. Cattel was indifferent, he was fatigued and dispirited. I then resolved upon returning to Naples, and found a carriage four miles from Cassano, at Castrovillari. The road, as far as Padoula, presented

nothing new; but, from that place to Salerno, I made some observations. I did not copy the singular ancient inscription of the tavern of Polla, being already too well known. I reached Naples from Salerno, after making a long stay at Pompeia.

After my return from Calabria on the 18th of July, I passed fifteen days at Naples, pursuing my enquiries in that city, and making excursions in the environs around Cape Miseno, to Pouzzoli, Cumi, and lake Patria. I brought away from these places, drawings of some bas-reliefs, which have not yet been published.

I afterwards visited Nisida, Procida, and Ischia. I have the drawings of some monuments found in the latter island. I thought of resuming my visit to the Abruzzi. Bands of regularly organized brigands, and the terror which the very name inspired of the ferocious Matera, who has since been killed, rendered the journey dangerous on the side of Sora, at the boundary of the Roman states. General Freysinet removed all obstacles, by making this excursion himself: posts placed at stated distances, thirty men for our escort, headed by his aide-de-camp and two officers, were more than sufficient to quiet the apprehensions of the most timid.

I had previously visited the Amphitheatre of S. Maria de Capona, and I now visited Capua itself, in detail: here I made drawings of the beautiful colossal heads, mentioned in my dissertation on the tombs of Pompeia, and a magnificent bas-relief, which is in the subterranean church of Duomo, as well as some other ancient sarcophagi, which adorn the portico of this church. I have also a drawing of the mitre of S. Paulinus, with Greek inscriptions.

On the 27th of August I was at Teano, a city well known among antiquaries for its coins and medals. Here I found some Campanian inscriptions upon volcanic stones: these curiosities are now at Paris.

After visiting Cali, where I copied some inscriptions, I went to Saint Germain, where I drew several monuments, and took the perspective and ground-plan of a Greek church, called *de Cinque Torri*, which forms a perfect square: the roof is sustained by massive columns inside.

I spent part of the day and night at Saint Germain, and at day-break I was upon the mountain leading to Monte Cassino. This monastery has been preserved



served as a seminary; I spent a whole day in the library, and I cannot speak too highly of the kindness of the ecclesiastics who inhabit it. I have drawings of the bronze gates of the church, in several sheets. They contain the names of the estates belonging to the monastery, in characters incrustated with silver. Gattola has given the inscriptions without any drawings. I have an exact copy made by D. Isidoro Matera Aragona, deputy-keeper of the Records, and collated by Don Ottavio Traja Frangipani, the keeper, of the celebrated vision of Alberic, which Montfaucon has mentioned, and from which the learned ecclesiastic, Costanzo, has published an extract. I thought that this document would give infinite pleasure to our excellent colleague and my old friend M. Ginguene, because, as we all know, he asserts, that Danté drew from this vision the plan of his *Inferno*.

The air is so vitiated at San Germano, that our soldiers, who were imprudently cantoned there, as well as at Venafrò, saw some of their companions perish daily, and this malign influence is experienced at Monte Cassino itself. When I awoke, the ground was entirely covered with a thick and black mist, which rose as high as my window. I found myself unwell, for the first time since I left Paris, and I soon discovered I had got the fever.

M. de Cherrieres, a young officer of our party, was also seized in the same way. We waited until the mist had entirely cleared away, to descend to San Germano, where our carriages were. The road from Sora to Naples is passable for carriages. By the time we had arrived at Arce, the fever had considerably increased. While our companions halted, M. de Cherrieres and I placed some straw under a tree, and took some ipecacuanha; it operated upon him, but it did not operate upon me: I was better, however, when I arrived at Sora; and was able next day to make an excursion to Isola, and from thence on horseback to Naples. As to my poor companion, he was ill three months, and was laid out for dead. I have since received letters from him, from Leghorn, in which he informs me, that he is completely restored to health.

The country between Sora and Lake Fucino is beautiful. I stopped a long time in the famous plain where Charles of Anjou destroyed the army of Conradin, who thought to have defeated him.

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The mountain was pointed out to me behind which Charles, by the advice of Valeri, concealed the formidable reserve which decided the victory. M. Catel has drawn this picturesque view for a scene in the German Tragedy, which my friend Doctor Koreff, who accompanied us, has composed, and of which the title is Conradin.

We staid some time at Avezzano, and I have a view of the castle, which is very picturesque. I made a short sailing excursion on Lake Fucino, and saw it in detail. No description can give an adequate idea of this beautiful scene.

I profited by my stay at Avezzano, to visit Alba des Marses, where there is an immense inclosure of Cyclopean walls, of exquisite beauty. I have drawings of some parts, where the junction of the stones appeared singular: I have also copies of some monuments of antiquity, which are in the church of the Franciscans. I was assured, that the Cyclopean walls were drawn by an artist who was commissioned by the Institute, which must of course be in possession of his drawings.

I returned to Naples by the same road. General Freysinet would have no longer been within the limits of his division, if we had made the tour of the lake. I was therefore obliged to defer the examination of this other part of the Abruzzi.

I had set out on the 27th of August, and returned to Naples on the 16th of September. I remained only three days, when I set out to visit the whole coast from Castell-a-mare to Cape Syren, and the island of Capri, where I spent three days. I brought from Torrento the drawings of five bas-reliefs, and some inscriptions, and I did not return to Naples until I had made a new excursion to Cava and Salerno, and after having also stopped twice for several hours at Pompeia.

My journey into Pouilla was still impracticable; the rains of November must first have carried off the contagious miasmata, and this was only the end of September. I profited by the interval to survey the county of Molise, and the remainder of the Abruzzi. An escort of a few *gens d'armes* was sufficient.

I set out on the 12th of October for Venafrò and Isernia, where there are remains of Cyclopean walls, monuments, and inscriptions, worthy of being remarked, and of which I have procured exact drawings and faithful copies. I



pass over in silence for the present the night I passed in the tavern of Avanara, which is the rendezvous of all the brigands of the country; and what I observed at Castel Sangro, and Rocca Raso, where the females have such a beautiful complexion, that it is said, negroes become white here from the influence of the climate; at Valloscuro, where the sun is only visible for two hours at noon; and in the horrid valley De Cinque Mille, which, in the snowy season, is the grave of so many travellers. I stopped at Sulmone, the country of Ovid, where I only procured some monuments of the middle ages, curious only as far as they concern the history of architecture. On one of them we read the name of the artist. I also procured a drawing of the statue of Ovid, erected at the end of the fifteenth century as a proof how proud the inhabitants of Sulmone then were of him as their countryman. He holds in his hand the volume which contains his works, and the spot is dedicated by the youth of both sexes, to putting in practice his art of love. I visited, near Sulmone, the magnificent monastery of S. Spiritu, and the oratory into which Peter de Meuron, Celestine II., retired. In the vicinity are some ruins, which tradition states to be those of Ovid's house. We may at least believe, that it was in honour of his memory that the fountain which flows near it, has received the name of *Fontana d' Amore*.

After a short stay at Sulmone, I set out for Popoli, stopping at the monastery of Valva, and on the ruins of the ancient Corfinium. I brought away the fine inscription, which is to be seen there, and which, I think, is not known in France. I intended to have slept at S. Valentino, because the stage to Chieti was too long, but the officer who commanded my small escort observed to me, that this village was out of the way; that if we stopt there that night, the brigands in the neighbourhood would be informed of it and way-lay us; whereas, as they were now ignorant that we were upon the road, it was more prudent to proceed straight to Chieti. I decided accordingly, and arrived at Chieti late in the evening.

I spent the whole of next day at Chieti, visiting its monuments. The pretended temple of Castor and Pollux, of which a church has been made, is in reality a tomb. From Chieti I proceeded to Pescara, a place remarkable

as a fortress and a harbour, but containing no monuments. Instead of proceeding straight forward to Giulia Nuova, I made a detour to view Atri, and I am convinced, that it is to this city that we ought to ascribe the fine pieces of money which, Lanzi thinks, came from Etruria. The Canon Don Sorrichio has a considerable number of them, some are found daily, and he gave me a few. I took down a description of two, which I think are unpublished.

After having seen all the monuments of Atri, I resumed, in dreadful weather, the route for Giulia Nuova, whence I proceeded to Teramo.

My journey from Teramo to Aquila, was very disagreeable; it was necessary that I should pass the night on Monte Roseto, in a frightful tavern, where I found myself as under an umbrella full of holes. The road for passing the Tottea was alternately slippery with stones, and miry in the extreme. I had with me thirteen *gens d'armes*, on foot; I left five in the mud, who were unable to follow, and I had only eight when I entered Aquila, and, it being night, it was long before I could get the gates opened.

The inhabitants of Aquila, which is one of the finest cities in the kingdom, have an urbanity about them which is the consequence of their connection with Rome. I passed three whole days with them very agreeably, of which I profited, to visit the ancient Amiternum, where the famous Calendar was discovered. I have drawings of some bas-reliefs, which I obtained here. I was also at Paganico, whence I brought the drawings of some bas-reliefs, copies of some fine inscriptions, and other drawing of a very fine painted vase, which belongs to Duke Costanzo.

I returned from Aquila to Celano, which gave in modern times its name to Lake Fucino; the ground was so miry that the horses sunk up to their bellies. My horse tumbled into a ditch, leaving me behind, and placed his foot upon my right shoulder to help himself up. I thought the clavicle was broken, but, on rising, I found that I had received a severe contusion only.

I arrived in the evening at Celano, next day at Piscina: thus I have visited all the towns along the lake. I then returned to Sulmone, whence I resumed the route from Naples by Isernia; and I returned to Naples after a month's absence.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is very singular, and worthy of great attention, that a small insect intoxicated with spirit of wine and then immersed in it, or killed on purpose in that manner, may, by certain means, be revived, after having been deprived of all signs of life for about a quarter of an hour. I had occasion to observe this circumstance, for the first time, in common flies; for it is well known that these insects are strongly attracted by the smell of spirit of wine; and that, becoming intoxicated by it, they fall into the liquor, and are drowned. Having thrown a great number of flies which had perished in this manner in a glass, into a stove, among wood ashes scarcely warm, and looking into the stove a little while after, on account of some experiments I was making, I observed, not without astonishment, the flies start up from the ashes, and, after wiping themselves clean from the dust adhering to their wings, fly away as if nothing had happened to them.

My curiosity being excited by this circumstance, I left a wide-mouthed glass, into which I had put some spirit of wine, uncovered, on purpose; and, having collected the flies which I afterwards found dead in it, I buried them carefully among the before-mentioned wood-ashes; and in a little time, when the moisture of the spirit had been completely absorbed by the ashes, I observed them all revived. Being convinced in this manner that the experiment would succeed with common flies, I resolved to make a like trial with other kinds of insects. I therefore took some small beetles, which were those nearest at hand, put them into a glass filled with spirit of wine; and, when they were perfectly dead, covered them with ashes; and these, to my great satisfaction, were restored to life in the like manner. How far does this power of restoring suspended animation extend—to what animals—what periods—and what causes?

AMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a clergyman of the establishment, who possess a perpetual curacy, remote from the metropolis, and, on account of its scanty income, was glad to accept of an appointment offered me, though not lucrative, yet which, with the few pounds remaining, after having paid my curate, and that, I am happy to aver, to his entire satisfaction, affords me and a large family better support. In the acceptance of this appointment, my per-

sonal services were indispensable; but the situation exempts me from the compulsion of residence on my living. The gentleman, who is my curate, serves also two other curacies, which belong to another incumbent, giving perfect satisfaction to all parties. To these two churches the diocesan has licensed him; but has objected to grant him a license to my church, on my nomination of him more than a twelve-month ago, by virtue of the last Act, because he is already licensed to two churches. Of this objection the registrar officially informed me only five weeks since, of which I gave my curate an intimation, who immediately addressed a letter to his lordship on the subject, stating, that he was a man with a large and increasing family, solely supported by the salary of his curacies, and assuring his lordship how essential would be to him the continuance of the supply of my church. He also stated, that its distance was exceedingly convenient, being only two miles and a half from his residence; that the whole population of the parish was only sixty-one; that it was, for a series of years, served jointly with the two small churches before-mentioned; and that the loss of this curacy would be absolutely reducing him from a state of now moderate comfort, to that of hardship and penury. But the bishop has returned him no answer. This silence of the bishop induced me to trouble his lordship with a few lines to advocate his cause, and I am also treated with similar silence. My address corroborated the statement of my curate in every particular, and farther affirmed the impracticability, at present, of procuring another assistant; such is the state of the supplies of the neighbouring churches. I took the liberty also of suggesting, that I thought there was a clause in the late Act, which would justify his lordship in granting my curate a license, notwithstanding he was already licensed to two other churches. I shall here transcribe that portion of the Act to which I referred his lordship.

“53 Geo. III. cap. 149, section 16.

And be it further enacted, that no license or licenses shall, after the passing of this Act, be granted, except in the case herein after mentioned, to any curate, to serve more than two churches in one day, or two chapels, or one church and one chapel in one day; and every license granted to any curate for any greater number of churches or chapels, shall be wholly void and of no effect, both as to the curate to whom the same shall be granted, and as to the incumbent, or person, to whom the benefice,



bénéfice, donative, perpetual curacy or chapelry shall belong; provided always that, where it shall appear to the bishop or ordinary of any diocese, in any case in which a curate shall, before the passing of this Act, have served more than two churches or chapels, or in which, from the nature of the circumstances, or the local situation of the churches or chapels, and the value of the benefices, donatives, perpetual curacies, or parochial chapelries, to which they belong, and in which the provision of this Act cannot be enforced, as to the assigning salaries of curates until the death or removal of the persons holding such benefices, donatives, perpetual curacies, or parochial chapelries; that the granting licenses to any curate to serve three churches, or chapels, not being distant from each other more than four measured miles, is necessary to the obtaining any proper performance of ecclesiastical duties in any parish or place—it shall be lawful for the bishop, in such cases, to grant licenses to any curate to serve three such churches or chapels; provided always, that, in every such case, the reasons for granting such licenses shall be stated by the bishop in each of such licenses, and such license shall not be valid or effectual, unless the reasons for granting the same are inserted therein, as aforesaid; and provided also, that the residence of such curate shall be so placed, that it shall not be necessary for him to travel more than fifteen miles in one day, for the performance of the duties to be performed at such three churches or chapels.”

Now, the present case is exactly in point. My curate has served three churches, as before specified, for a series of years, before the Act took place; their distances, too, are much within the limits prescribed by the Act; and I am absolutely reduced to that necessity of obtaining proper performance of ecclesiastical duty; yet, notwithstanding these representations, couched in the most respectful and even humble terms, my diocesan withholds his license. I would then be thankful to any one of your numerous readers, conversant in ecclesiastical affairs, to favour me with proper advice on this occasion. It is my principle to be obedient to the higher powers, and bear patiently inconveniences; but the present is of such a nature, that I cannot foresee the consequence, and therefore the sooner I can free myself of it, the more agreeable it will be to,

May 13.

VICARIUS HUMILIS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOU sometimes amuse us by examples of the different dialects of dif-

ferent counties; I have occasionally been amused by observing the different dialects of different professions, two of which occurred in the same day. When I entered the stage-coach I found two persons in conversation. One said, “And so, sir, I ax’d him to see what I could do—and then I tip’d him my favourite *crab*, two *flip flaps*, and a *running sprig*, and he agreed directly to give me five guineas a week.” I was puzzled to know in what commodities this gentleman dealt, till I learned the language proceeded from a character at Sadler’s Wells, known as the little devil. Presently I met with a devil of a different kind; with whose language you may be better acquainted, since it was a printer’s devil; he asked for four *Mon Mags*, two *Brit Critts*, and a *Gent*: this was immediately translated to me by his receiving,

Four Monthly Magazines,  
Two British Critical Reviews,  
And one Gentleman’s Magazine.

This mode of short speaking recalls to my memory a conversation betwixt a physician and a foreigner, who asked after the health of one of his patients; the doctor said, she was *indiff*; which the German desired to have translated, and was so pleased with the curtailment of the word *indifferent*, that he said he should endeavour to imitate it, and began by saying, I will trouble you, *dok*, to help me to some *chik*.

H. R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT has been considered by some that the extension of the intercourse of mankind by the means of commerce has been injurious to the population of Europe, by the introduction of many disorders, from which our early ancestors were free, such as the plague, the small-pox, the venereal, and others; and, although there may be much truth in the observation, yet, on the other hand, it must be granted that commerce has been the great means of civilizing mankind, and wearing away the ferocious habits engendered by the feudal times; that it has also been the means of extending to the human race many of the blessings and comforts with which a bountiful Providence has replenished the earth. It is to that period of time, about the reign of Henry the Eighth, that we are indebted for the introduction of most of the delicate plants and vegetables which now form an essential part of the luxuries of our table, and were then transplanted from France, Flanders,



Flanders, Holland, &c. but are so generally propagated at present as to be met with in every kitchen-garden and market in the kingdom; and the potatoe is deserving of particular notice, by which the stock of human sustenance has been greatly increased. And, in a commercial point of view, what infinite advantages have arisen from transplanting the indigenous products of one region to others very distant, where they have been soon naturalized. It will be sufficient to mention the sugar-cane and coffee-berry of the West Indies, the rice of Carolina, the tobacco of Virginia, which now form the staple articles of those countries. What an extensive trade is carried on with the orange of China from Portugal and the Western Islands;—and there may be many others which do not immediately occur to me; but what I have mentioned must be sufficient to shew what great things may be done by the industry of man when judiciously exerted.

The government of the United States of America, in my opinion, have it in their power to do wonderful things in this way, from the immense territory they possess, and which embraces almost every climate; but such attempts, to be upon any thing of a large scale, likely to succeed, must be the undertaking of a government, as it would be too great, in point of expence, for any person, and ought not to depend upon what is so very precarious as the life of an individual. What I should beg leave to suggest would be the allotment of three or four pieces of land, of some extent, and at a good distance from each other, as botanical plantations, and an establishment of men well versed in botany, some of whom should be resident on the plantations, and the others, in correspondence with them, sent to travel and collect in different countries—such seeds and plants as appeared desirable. By this means, in process of time, America might possibly possess within itself the grape of the Rhine, the Moselle, the Garonne, the Douro, and the Tagus; the luscious grape of the South of Spain, Italy, Sicily, and the Levant; the rich fig of Turkey; the olive, the almond, and the mulberry for the food of the silk-worm, with many other articles that I cannot enumerate; and it must be obvious that, if only one or two of the things mentioned were to succeed, so as to become articles of commerce, they would in time amply repay to the government every expence attending their introduction.

I have been often surprized at reading of the great use which the natives of the East Indies and China make of the bamboo in their works of husbandry, and that it has not been generally propagated in the West Indies and America.

Would not the procuring the acorn or seed of the teak-wood, which now stands so high in estimation for ship-building, be a desirable object?

Some of the things mentioned might, I think, be attempted to be raised at the Cape of Good Hope, or the territory of Sierra Leone, if the British government had time to turn its attention from schemes of war to works of peace.

May 12, 1815.

TRANSPLANT.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE infinite variety of matter which your miscellany furnishes every month for our amusement, seems to claim some return from those who ever write, and I frequently regret the want of health and leisure which have of late prevented me from contributing my mite. The following remarks are at your service.

*On Coffee.*—It is a common practice to put sugar and cold cream into the cup before the coffee is poured in, by this means the sugar is not melted, but remains at the bottom of the cup in lumps, especially when sugar-candy is used. This custom is one of the examples of that inattention with which Englishmen copy the manners of the Continent. In Holland and Germany the cream is always poured on the sugar, but then it should be remembered that the cream is always hot, and generally kept boiling over a lamp.

*On Barouches.*—A similar blunder is our adoption of the barouche, a carriage copied from the Russians or Germans; it was introduced into this country about twenty-five years ago, as an improvement on their *post-wagens*, by having leather curtains; which when compared with the glass windows of our English post-chaises, who but must feel the difference betwixt plate glass and leather stinking of rancid oil?

The same train of observation concerning the absurdity of copying from other countries, without considering the applicability to our own, may be extended to the dress of our military in furs and flannels, as worn by the huzzars of the north, and by us sent to the sultry regions of Spain, of Egypt, and even to both the East and West Indies.

Perhaps to these might be added our adoption



adoption of Grecian, Italian, and Indian forms in buildings for this country, with porticoes and verandas, to the north, where the Sun requires no such shade, and where, as may be seen in the costly columns of the Mansion-house and India-house, no sunshine ever illumines the enriched capitals or friezes. Let those who have acquired new ideas by travelling abroad, attend to their rational application when they copy them at home.

R. H.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of a DREADFUL ERUPTION of the VOLCANO of ALBAY, in the ISLAND of LUCONIA, one of the PHILIPPINES, on the 1st of February, 1814; by an Eye-witness. Translated from the Spanish.

**D**URING thirteen years the volcano of Albay had preserved a profound silence. It was no longer viewed with that distrust and horror with which volcanoes usually inspire those who inhabit the vicinity. Its extensive and spacious brow had been converted into highly-cultivated and beautiful gardens. On the first day of January last, no person reflected, in the slightest degree, upon the damages and losses which so bad a neighbour had once occasioned. Previous to the former eruptions there had been heard certain subterraneous sounds, that were presages of them. But upon the present occasion we remarked nothing, except that on the last day of January we perceived some slight shocks. In the night the shocks increased. At two in the morning one was felt more violent than those hitherto experienced. It was repeated at four, and from that time they were almost continual until the eruption commenced.

The morning dawned, and I scarcely ever remarked in Camarines a more serene and pleasant morning. I observed, however, that the ridges nearest to the volcano were covered with mist, which I supposed to be the smoke of some house that might have been on fire in the night. But at eight o'clock the volcano began suddenly to emit a thick column of stones, sand, and ashes, which, with the greatest velocity, was elevated into the highest regions of the atmosphere. At this sight we were filled with the utmost dread, especially when we observed that in an instant the brow of the volcano was quite covered. We had never seen a similar eruption, but were convinced that a river of fire was flowing towards us, and was about to con-

sume us. The first thing that was done in my village was to secure the holy sacrament from profanation! and then betake ourselves to flight. The swiftness with which the dreadful tide rolled towards us, did not give us time either for reflection or consultation. The frightful noise of the volcano caused great terror even in the stoutest hearts. We all ran, filled with dismay and consternation, endeavouring to reach the highest and most distant places, to preserve ourselves from so imminent a danger. The horizon began to darken, and our anxieties redoubled. The noise of the volcano continually increased, the darkness augmented, and we continued our flight. But, notwithstanding our swiftness, we were overtaken by a heavy shower of huge stones, by the violence of which many unfortunate persons were in a moment killed. This cruel circumstance obliged us to make a pause in our career, and to shelter ourselves under the houses; but the flames and burnt stones which fell from above, in a short time, reduced them to ashes.

It now was completely overcast, and we remained enveloped and immersed in a thick and palpable darkness. From that moment reflection was at an end. The mother abandoned her children, the husband his wife, and the children forgot their parents.

In the houses we now found no shelter. It was necessary to abandon, or perish with, them; yet, to go out uncovered, was to expose one's self to a danger not less imminent, because many of the stones were of an enormous size, and they fell as thick as drops of rain. It was necessary to defend ourselves as well as we could. Some covered themselves with hides, others with tables and chairs, and others with boards and tea-trays. Many took refuge in the trunks of trees, others among the canes and hedges, and some hid themselves in a cave, when the brow of a mountain protected them.

About ten o'clock the heavy stones ceased to fall, and a rain of thick sand succeeded. At half-past one the noise of the volcano began to diminish, and the horizon to clear a little; and at two it became quite tranquil, and we now began to perceive the dreadful ravages which the darkness had hitherto concealed from us. The ground was covered with dead bodies, part of whom had been killed by the stones, and the others consumed by the fire. Two hundred perished in the church of Budiao, and thirty-five in a single house in that vil-

lage.



lage. The joy the living felt at having preserved themselves, was in many converted into the extremity of sorrow at finding themselves deprived of their relations and friends. Fathers found their children dead, husbands their wives, and wives their husbands, in the village of Budiao, where there are very few who had not lost some of their nearest connexions. In other places we found innumerable persons extended upon the ground, wounded or bruised in a thousand ways. Some with their legs broken, some without arms, some with their skulls fractured, and others full of wounds. Many died immediately, others on the following days, and the rest were abandoned to the most melancholy fate, without physicians, without medicines, and in want even of necessary food.

Five populous towns were entirely destroyed by the eruption; more than twelve hundred of the inhabitants perished amidst the ruins; and the twenty thousand who survived the awful catastrophe were stripped of their possessions and reduced to beggary.

The subsequent appearance of the volcanic mountain was most melancholy and terrific. Its side, formerly so well cultivated, and which afforded a prospect the most picturesque, is now only a barren sand. The stones, sand, and ashes, which cover it, in some places, exceed the depth of ten and twelve yards; and in the spot where lately stood the village of Budiao, there are places in which the cocoa-trees are almost covered. In the ruined villages, and through the whole extent of the eruption, the ground remains buried in sand to the depth of half a yard, and scarcely a single tree is left alive. The crater of the volcano has lowered more than twenty fathoms, and the south side discovers a spacious and horrid mouth, which it is frightful to look at; and three new ones have opened at a considerable distance from the principal crater, through which also smoke and ashes are incessantly emitted. In short, the most beautiful villages of Camarines, and the principal part of that fine province are deeply covered with barren sand.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

INTERESTED in landed property in several parts of England, I have had occasion to observe much difference in the understanding of lords of manors as

to the extent of their claims on what is generally called the waste.

In some parts, the definition contended for includes all the land in the parish not covered by a freehold title, or appropriated to a public road. In one instance I possess freehold property on each side of a highway, which being originally laid out a little wider than was afterwards prescribed by law, the lord claims all exceeding that width, with every tree and the herbage growing thereon; and accordingly has let, to copyhold tenants, for the erection of cottages, a narrow strip on one, and in some parts on both, sides of the road, cutting off my connection with, or front thereon; and even denying my right to straiten my boundary by the most minute alteration.

A neighbour, also possessing the freehold on both sides of the public road, being desirous to enlarge his garden by taking into it a narrow intervening slip, could only effect his purpose by becoming a copyholder of the manor for it, under a rent yielding indeed but a trifle annually to the lord, but a source of considerable emoluments to his steward on every death or alienation; an object which, doubtless, has much tended to the origin and perpetuation of the claim.

A gentleman possessed of several manors in Wales, informs me that he knows of no such practice there, and that he believes that it has been discountenanced by judicial adjudication in other parts of the kingdom.

If any of your readers, better informed on the subject, will refer to authorities for a clearer understanding of it, in a future number of your useful miscellany, he will oblige, with many other of its readers, one of your oldest subscribers.

Taunton;

May 20th, 1815.

A. Z.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

WHEN I reflect that the price of grain has advanced more within the last twenty years than any other article of consumption; and, also, that all our arts and agriculture, within the same period, have made the most rapid progress; I am rather at a loss to comprehend the reason of the present alarms about its impending ruin, and the new resolutions to avert it, by more prohibitory laws respecting the importation of corn. The remarkable prosperity of agriculture, during the operation of the old laws, is a sufficient proof that an alteration



teration is not wanted. To tell us of the increased price of labour and of rent, is not a good argument; for these have also had a proportionate rise among the agriculturists on the continent. There is no doubt, however, that, in Britain, labour and rent have gone beyond its due bounds, and ought to be lowered. It has been found necessary, of late, to reduce the rent of houses, and why not that of lands?

It is but lately that the very urgent necessity of an alteration of the corn laws has been discovered. The unusual circumstance of an almost double crop occurring last year in France, while that in Britain did not much exceed one half, was the principal cause of this discovery. Had the continental crops been equally bad as our own, as it commonly happens, the price of grain would have been supported, the importation would have been less, and we would have heard of no clamors for legislative interference. But, as a diversity of crops to such a degree perhaps never before occurred, the British farmer has no reasonable ground for despondency. Every trade and manufacture is subject to such checks and depressions. Better surely would it be, patiently to wait till next harvest, when matters may be reversed, than to resort to acts of parliament to combat or to set to rights the dispensations of Providence.

To propose that wheat should arise to a certain good price before we can purchase it cheaper from our neighbours, is clearly a premium or bounty to the farmer, and ultimately to the landholder; and this bounty, it must be observed, is chiefly paid by the poor. Bread is the staple provision of the poor man's table, it is more than the half of its expence; while, in that of the higher orders, it sometimes does not constitute the hundredth part. How cruel, impolitic, and unjust it is to squeeze and oppress the artizan, toiling from morning to night, and from whom our national prosperity principally arises, in order that country gentlemen may live with increased opulence and dignity! Bounties, in any shape, have seldom done much good; but, if the farmer be thought to stand in need of one, it would be more proper that it be taken from the landholder by lowering rents, than by increasing the price of bread to the labouring poor.

It appears strange that the British farmer, with all his peculiar advantages, his better soil, his superior skill, and un-

common improvements in husbandry, his greater capital, and his nearness to the market, should yet supplicate protection against the ignorant Polanders and the poor Frenchman. Independent of these obvious circumstances in his favor, the additional expence on foreign wheat, which, during the late war, amounted to from 15s. to 20s. the quarter, is, one would think, a sufficient protection to him without any restrictive laws.

By excluding cheap provisions from our own country, and forcing them on neighbouring commercial and manufacturing nations, we clearly discourage our own commerce and manufactures, and give facilities to those of our rivals. It cannot be doubted, that at all times it is the surest policy to encourage the plentiful introduction of provisions, because, by that means, labour being more easily procured, our manufactures can be exported cheaper and in greater quantity. Population, in consequence, will increase; the demand for corn will be greater; and it will be found, at last, that agriculturists and all classes will partake of the general prosperity.

Bedford-row;  
9th March, 1815.

N. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following easy means of removing grease-spots from paper, may be useful to many of your readers:—

After having gently warmed the paper stained with grease, wax, oil, or any fat body whatever, take out as much as possible of it, by means of blotting-paper. Then dip a small brush in the essential oil of well rectified spirit of turpentine, heated almost to ebullition, (for when cold it acts only very weakly,) and draw it gently over both sides of the paper, which must be carefully kept warm. This operation must be repeated as many times as the quantity of the fat body imbibed by the paper, or the thickness of the paper, may render necessary. When the greasy substance is entirely removed, recourse may be had to the following method to restore the paper to its former whiteness, which is not completely restored by the first process. Dip another brush in highly rectified spirit of wine, and draw it, in like manner, over the place which was stained, and particularly round the edges, to remove the border, that would still present a stain. By employing these means, with proper caution, the spot will totally disappear; the



the paper will resume its original whiteness; and, if the process has been employed on a part written on with common ink, or printed with printers' ink, it will experience no alteration.

CURIOSUS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS on the GRECIAN TRAGIC DRAMA.

6. "**HIPPOLYTUS.**" The subject of this interesting drama shocks the sensibility of modern refinement. The present times can neither endure the *Phædra* of Racine or the *Orphan* of Otway, those noble productions of dramatic genius, though perhaps not a single individual ever received an impression unfavourable to virtue from either. Yet that fastidious taste which condemns the *Orphan* is sufficiently indulgent to the representation of those fashionable vices which, in the *Beaux Stratagem*, the *School for Scandal*, and many other comic dramas of the same cast, are almost avowedly held up to the admiration and imitation of the young, the gay, and the thoughtless.

The character of Hippolytus is perhaps the most perfect which the ancient drama has exhibited. He is placed in a situation the most embarrassing, and in that situation he is actuated by the highest sense of virtue and indignant abhorrence of vice; yet his end is miserable, and his misery is caused, is even by divine power inflicted upon him, as a punishment for the unsullied purity of his character.

In the affecting dialogue between Theseus and his son, the former despairingly says, "How gladly would I die for thee!" And, in reply to the gentle reproaches of Hippolytus, he bitterly complains, "that by the gods he was deprived of understanding." Can one wonder then at the vehement emotion excited in the breast of the dying youth, who passionately exclaims, "O that in return mankind could with their curses blast the gods!" And when Diana, whose favoured votary he was, at length appears to soothe his departing moments, what are the consolations which she offers? "When the gods ordain that man should err, he cannot disobey." She engages, however, that the malice of Venus shall not go unpunished.

"For in requital my vindictive hand,  
With these inevitable darts, shall smite  
The dearest of her votaries"—  
alluding to the death of Adonis. And, lastly, the goddess engages that his me-

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mory shall ever be held in the highest honour throughout the realm of *Troze-num*. Of any rewards assigned to virtue, even the most distinguished, and suffering under the severest trials, she gives no intimation; and by her silence precludes all expectation. Well might the ancient moralists and philosophers be perplexed to find an adequate solution for such a phenomenon in the moral government of the universe. Well might they be startled at the enormities involved in their own mythological and religious system, however embellished by the arts of poetry and eloquence. It is indeed a curious question, though never to be resolved, what was the degree of credit actually given by men of knowledge and reflection in ancient times to the popular belief. To pronounce them wholly free from the delusion and superstition of the times in which they lived, would be more than any experience of individuals, or even of human nature itself, could warrant. From the bold observations so frequently found in Euripides, it appears indeed that he who was of the Socratic sect entertained little reverence for its dogmas. In the present instance he makes the leader of the chorus mournfully declare, "that despair too soon succeeds to hope in the harrassed soul, and that the restless and precarious life of man is confounded in a maze of errors." And; rising in the intensity of the emotions excited by the fate of the youthful and hapless Hippolytus, he, in the same ode, says,

By thy calamity inspir'd  
With plaintive strains will I lament thy fate;  
I with indignant hate  
Against the gods themselves am fir'd.

In one respect only has the pure and perfect virtue of Hippolytus been deemed liable to exception. Previous to imparting the fatal secret, "that harbinger of vice," the nurse of *Phædra*, exacts from Hippolytus an oath of secrecy; but, on hearing the horrid truth, he recoils with indignation, and naturally exclaims, "I cannot bury such atrocious guilt in silence." The withered Crone, stretching out her hand, says, "I implore thee," &c. To which he answers,

Profane not by your touch my garment;  
My soul is from the compact free, although  
My tongue hath sworn.

But it is not to the odious doctrine of mental reservation that Hippolytus has any reference. On this subject Cicero indeed says, somewhat loosely, "*Quod ita juratum est ut mens conciperet fieri oportere,*"



*oportere, id servandum est; quod aliter, si non feceris nullum est perjurium.*" Unquestionably, if an oath be taken wittingly or unwittingly, to do that which is unlawful, the oath is null and void; but in the former case profaneness, in the latter rashness, only is incurred. At the first blush, Hippolytus deemed his oath of secrecy not obligatory as unlawful; but on calmer reflection he not only resolved to observe his promise, but, in the progress of the drama, he adheres to it with the most exalted generosity.

Another exception, more just, may be made to the conduct of the fable in reference to the character of Phædra, who at the commencement of the play is represented as struggling, with all the heroism of virtue, against the guilty passion with which she is, by the supernatural power of Venus, inspired. It is with the greatest reluctance she assents, if indeed she can be said to assent, to the proposal of divulgement by the nurse; yet, on the indignant rejection of her advances by Hippolytus, she acts the part of a woman utterly abandoned. The keeping of the character is therefore not properly preserved, and the maxim of eternal nature is violated. "*Nemo fuit repente turpissimus.*"

7. "*Alcestis.*" The fable of this drama is radically defective. The hospitality and other good qualities with which the poet has endowed Admetus, can by no means disguise or reconcile us to the inherent pusillanimity of his character in permitting the generous heroine Alcestis to sacrifice her life in order to preserve his own. And this unfavourable impression is heightened by the passionate reproaches which he casts on his aged father for refusing to become the destined victim. In this contention the father and the son appear indeed equally contemptible. The play, however, is not destitute of beauties, and the calm constancy and ardent affection of Alcestis are finely delineated.

Though much celebrated by antiquity, the story of Alcestis has never attained to the same popularity in modern times as that of Phædra, of Medea, of Iphigenia, &c. Nor is it calculated, from its intimate connection with the absurd fables of mythology, to make the same impression. Had Sophocles, nevertheless, selected this tradition as the ground-work of a tragedy, his superior attention to *bienveillance* would no doubt have rendered the conduct of the plot less exceptionable, and have devised the means of

placing the character of Admetus in a more favourable point of view.

8. "*Hercules Distracted.*"—This is one of those mythological dramas which can never be perused with interest, scarcely perhaps with patience, by a modern reader; and still less could it command the attention of a modern audience. The fable has for its basis the persecution of the family of Hercules, consisting of his wife Megara, a personage of little celebrity, even in mythological history, his three sons, and his supposed father, Amphitryon, by Lycas king of Thebes, in which city they had been left by Hercules during his absence on his visit to the infernal regions.

That hero returns, however, in time to rescue the victims, and to take vengeance on the tyrant. But, Lycus being slain, Hercules is, through the relentless hate of Juno, seized with sudden frenzy, and, in the paroxysm of his disorder, he murders his wife and children. This is not only too horrid to be represented, but to be described; and the description, conformably to the Grecian mode in similar situations, is disgustingly minute, though not deficient in that pathos which is the distinguishing character of Euripides. The most interesting scene is that in which Hercules, recovering from his frenzy, is visited by his friend Theseus, whom he had restored to life "from Pluto's dire domain." Among other extraordinary topics of consolation, Theseus thus argues,

— "No man 'scapes unwounded  
By fortune, and no god; unless the songs  
Of ancient bards mislead. Have not the  
gods,  
Have they not bound in ignominious chains  
Their fathers, to obtain a throne? In heaven  
Yet dwell they, and bear up beneath the  
load  
Of all their crimes."

This alludes to the barbarous treatment of Ouranus by Saturn, and of Saturn by Jupiter. Hercules says, in reply, You hold a language foreign to my griefs; But I suppose not that the gods are bound With galling chains—nor did I e'er believe, Nor can I be convinced, that one bears rule Over another: but by some lying bard Those miserable fables were devis'd.

Here is a striking proof that the popular fables of the Grecian theogony were held in very general contempt; otherwise no dramatic writer would have ventured to put such sentiments into the mouths of any virtuous character; but Euripides had not the boldness upon any occasion



occasion to deny the existence of the deities, who were the long established and acknowledged objects of the national worship. Against such presumption no doubt the voice of fanaticism would have united with that of priestcraft in exclaiming, "Great is Jupiter and great is Minerva of the Athenians."

9. "*Heraclide, or Children of Hercules.*"—This tragedy represents the sufferings of the children of Hercules, in consequence of the persecution of Eurystheus, sovereign of Argos, subsequent to the death of that hero. Upon this play is founded Metastasio's fine operatic drama of Demophoon, feebly imitated by Mr. Hoole, who has *done* Tasso into English.

It is evident from the example of Macaria, in this tragedy, as well as that of Polyxena, Iphigenia, Menœceus, &c. that human sacrifices, especially those of the young of either sex, beautiful in person, unsullied in character, and illustrious in rank, were regarded even by the Athenians, the most humane and polished people of antiquity, as beyond all other offerings acceptable to the gods. This direful superstition seems to have prevailed from the earliest times of which any authentic record remains, either in sacred or profane history. And, after all that has been urged in explanation or palliation of the famous vow of Jephthah, it appears but too plainly to have been of this nature.

The violation of the unity of time in this drama is more offensive than the grossest irregularities of Shakspeare. The scene opens before the altar of Jupiter, in the town of Marathon, where the children of Hercules, with Alcmena his mother, had fled for refuge, under the guidance of Iolaus, the friend, kinsman, and companion of Hercules, or, as he is sometimes styled, his charioteer, which, as we learn from Homer, did not imply any degradation or inferiority. The chorus, composed of aged Athenians, worshippers of Jupiter, according to the invariable usage of the Grecian theatre, remain constantly on the stage during the action. And in the lapse of a few hours a herald arrives from Argos to demand from the state of Athens that the family of Hercules be delivered up; Demophoon, the son and successor of Theseus, summons a civic assembly to discuss the propriety of compliance, and sacrifices are offered to the gods. At the conclusion of which, Demophoon informs Iolaus, "that one dread behest runs thro' the several auspices," and that a blooming virgin of

noble birth must be sacrificed to Ceres to secure success in the approaching war. Macaria, the daughter of Hercules, then appears, and signifies her voluntary assent to become the destined victim. The Argives invade the Athenian territory; the sacrifice of Macaria takes place; after which a battle is fought, in which the Athenians are completely victorious, and Eurystheus is made prisoner, and brought in chains to the temple of Jupiter, which the chorus of old men had never left during the whole of these transactions. Yet it is still the boast of pedantry that in the Grecian drama the unities of time, place, and action, are invariably and inviolably preserved.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the SPECTRE of the BROKEN MOUNTAIN, in the HARTZ FOREST; translated from the GERMAN of M. JORDAN.

THE first time I was deceived by this extraordinary phenomenon, I had clambered up to the summit of the Broken, very early in the morning, in order to wait there for the inexpressibly beautiful view of the sun rising in the east. The heavens were already streaked with red; the sun was just appearing above the horizon in full majesty, and the most perfect serenity prevailed throughout the surrounding country, when the other Hartz mountains in the south-west, towards the Worm mountains, &c. lying under the Broken, began to be covered by thick clouds. Ascending at that moment the granite rocks, called the Teufelskanzel, there appeared before me, though at a great distance, towards the Worm mountains and the Achtermannshöhe, the gigantic figure of a man, as if standing on a large pedestal. But scarcely had I discovered it when it began to disappear; the clouds sunk down speedily and expanded, and I saw the phenomenon no more.

The second time, however, I saw this spectre somewhat more distinctly, a little below the summit of the Broken, and near the Heinrichshöhe, as I was looking at the sun rising about four o'clock in the morning. The weather was rather tempestuous; the sky towards the level country was pretty clear, but the Hartz mountains had attracted several thick clouds, which had been hovering around them, and which, beginning to settle on the Broken, confined the prospect. In these clouds, soon after the rising of the sun, I saw my own shadow, of a monstrous size, move itself for a couple of seconds exactly as I moved; but I was soon in-



volved in clouds, and the phenomenon disappeared.

About a quarter past four I went towards the inn, and looked round to see whether the atmosphere would permit me to have a free prospect to the south-west; when I observed, at a very little distance towards Achtermannshohe, a human figure of a monstrous size. A violent gust of wind having almost carried away my hat, I clapped my hand to it by moving my arm towards my head, when the colossal figure did the same.

The pleasure which I felt on this discovery can hardly be described; for I had already walked many a weary step in the hopes of seeing this shadowy image, without being able to gratify my curiosity.

I immediately made another movement by bending my body, and the colossal figure before me repeated it. I was desirous of doing the same thing once more—but the colossus had vanished. I remained in the same position, waiting to see whether it would return, and in a few minutes it again made its appearance on the Achtermannshohe. I paid my respects to it a second time, and it did the same to me. I then called the shepherd of the Broken; and, having both taken the same position which I had taken alone, we looked towards the Achtermannshohe, but saw nothing. We had not, however, stood long, before two colossal figures were formed over the above eminence, which repeated our compliments by bending their bodies as we did; after which they vanished. We retained our position; keeping our eyes fixed on the same spot, and shortly the two figures again stood before us, and were joined by a third. Every movement that we made by bending our bodies these figures imitated—but with this difference, that the phenomenon was sometimes weak and faint, sometimes strong and well defined. Having thus had an opportunity of discovering the whole secret of this appearance, I can give the following information to such of my readers as may be desirous of seeing it themselves. When the rising sun, and according to analogy the case will be the same at the setting sun, throws his rays over the Broken upon the body of a man standing opposite to fine light clouds floating around or hovering past him, he need only fix his eyes stedfastly upon them, and, in all probability, he will see the singular spectacle of his own shadow extending to the length of five or six hundred feet, at the distance of about two miles. P. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF the numerous and oppressive taxations to which the people of England are subjected, the most vexatious, if we except tythes, are the parochial rates. I trust, therefore, that you will deem not unworthy of insertion in the Monthly Magazine, the following suggestions, which, I conceive, if reduced to system, might in a considerable degree alleviate the intolerance of their pressure on industrious householders, ameliorate the condition of the poor, and prove more efficient to the public service.

They may be divided into—1. Poor's rates, properly so termed. 2. Rates for other parochial purposes; and I am convinced, that, were these kept totally separate, it would be of no small advantage to the community.

The latter, I shall, in the first place, just notice, because I presume their management could not be better intrusted than to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor in the several parishes. The inequality of the poor's rates not existing in these, it is just and equitable that each parish provide for its own particular exigences. It might be proper, that annually, at the spring quarter-sessions of the county, the churchwardens and overseers of the several parishes lay estimates of the expense for the ensuing year before the grand-jury, who should thereon fix a rate; and that at the same time they should produce to the grand jury accounts, duly vouched, of the actual receipts and disbursements of the preceding year, and a balance be thereon struck.

The poor's rates, that is, the money collected for the aid and support of parochial paupers, and the load of concomitant expenses, form the oppressive burthen on householders in the middle and lower spheres of life. This proceeds from a variety of circumstances, of which the following are the most prominent.

*First.* The inequality of the rates in different parishes. In those inhabited by the wealthy (Marybone,\* for example,) the rate is not six-pence in the

\* The extensive parish of Marybone, containing nearly ten thousand houses, mostly the seats of opulence and luxury, affords a striking instance of the inequality of another public burthen, the *land-tax*. The quota assessed, 564l. 5s. 1d. is raised by a rate of only one farthing in the

pound;



pound; while, in parishes, of which the majority are in a more laborious and humble line of life, such as the manufacturing towns, particularly under the late and present difficulties of the times, some pay a rate little inferior to the rent.

*Secondly.* The large sums squandered in law-suits respecting settlements, in which not only the expense, but in many cases the oppression, form objects well deserving enquiry.

*Thirdly.* The expense of removing paupers to their own parishes; the frequent hardship of such removal; the cruel and ignominious mode in which it is often done; and, lastly, the distress of persons who can claim no parish, such as natives of Scotland and Ireland, who have gained no settlement in England.\*

*Fourthly.* Charges of following and bringing to account the reputed fathers of bastards absconding and removing to another parish.†

*Fifthly.* The personal expenses of parish officers, refreshments to their

\* In this kingdom, where the liberty and comforts of the subject, and the beneficence of its poor's laws, are so great, and frequent subjects of panygeric, it will to many readers appear incredible, that, when an indigent man finds it necessary to fly for refuge to his proper parish, he cannot obtain his removal, but by submitting to be judicially recorded as a rogue and vagabond. A native of Yorkshire, for instance, who has come to London, and has not the means of re-visiting his native parish, can only obtain a pass by application to the lord mayor or other magistrate, who commits him to a gaol or house of correction, as a rogue and vagabond, for a week, at the expiration of which he is transported, under that degraded character, to the place of his birth or settlement.

† A very few years ago a case occurred in a parish adjoining to the metropolis, which is probably not singular in its character. Some of its vigilant and stannch officers having got scent of a gentleman charged with the crime of begetting a bastard-child, followed their game, pounced on him, and made him their prey as he was escorting a party of ladies to a place of public amusement, dragged him ignominiously to the watch-house, where he was kept immured till Monday, without being allowed bail. For this violent assault, the gentleman brought an action, which was tried at the Surrey assizes, and obtained a verdict for some hundred pounds damages. Previously to the trial, the officers having become sensible that their atrocity might seriously effect their pockets, found a pretext for calling a

committees, and their numerous feasts and country excursions, form no trifling addition to the annual disbursements,\* though much of this will, of course, be kept from view in the public accounts. Like the secrets of free-masonry, these and various other items are kept sacred from the uninitiated; and due care is taken, that no improper person be admitted within the pale of the church, whereby the mysteries might be discovered by the profane; or the smooth routine of parochial business might be interrupted by the election of impertinent oppositionists, always carping about reform.

All the foregoing pressures on the public would be greatly relieved by what I beg leave to suggest: namely, that government should take into their own hands the whole receipt and expenditure of the poor's-rates throughout England, and that a general average should be made for that purpose, to be varied according to circumstances. Thus, the proportions of parishes occupied by the rich would, without inconvenience to them, much diminish the contributions from the less opulent, and the whole would be levelled to a comparatively moderate rate, especially with the deductions which the under-mentioned propositions and consequences would occasion. Government should appoint for each parish a cashier, with

general vestry, of the real purposes of which the inhabitants were kept ignorant; and there, under some plausible tale, procured a vote of the few who attended, that any damages which might be obtained against individual officers for acts done by them, should be defrayed out of the parochial rates. Thus, not only the innocent householders, but probably the plaintiff himself, were ensnared into payment for the offence of these petty tyrants.

*"Quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achiivi."*

\* Some years ago I was in a public room in the county of Surrey, where I had the honour to sit at the same table with one of the overseers of the parish. Another part of the room was graced by the parish-beadle:

*"In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd."*

When the latter retir'd, the overseer remarked, with an apparent boast, that there was not a man in the parish who drank more wine than the person who had just quitted the room. Thus, with parish feasts and other contingencies, he thought nothing of his two or three bottles a-day?

*"Quid Domini facient, audent cum talia fures."*

collectors



collectors under him, to receive and lay out the poor's money. They should also contract for the supply of provisions and necessaries for the poor, keeping in repair the workhouses, &c. while the personal superintendence and management of the paupers should remain with the church-wardens and overseers, subject to the controul of the magistrates. As, at present, the poor of some parishes are blessed with benevolent officers, while in others they suffer severely from the controul of opposite characters:

"Where paupers starve, that overseers may feast;"

the condition of the whole would be equalized, and might in general be ameliorated, and the inmates of workhouses less subject to harrassment and the confinement of a gaol. With respect to the weekly and casual allowances to paupers, not within the workhouse walls, these might be paid by the parish cashier, on the order or certificate of the parish-officers. At present, there is in fact no controul over the officers; whereas, by the proposed plan, they and the cashier would be a mutual check on each other.

*Secondly.* By the proposed arrangement, all law-suits respecting settlements, with their attendant costs and trouble, would be prevented.\* It would be enough that a man has become a pauper, to entitle him to refuge and relief in the parish where he should happen to be for the time.

*Thirdly.* The great expense of removing paupers to their proper parishes, and the trouble of complicated accounts between parishes, would be totally saved. To the paupers themselves, this would be an unspeakable benefit, as it would prevent their being torn from those with whom they have formed connections, and conveyed, often like criminals, to distant parts of the kingdom.

*Fourthly.* When the reputed father of a bastard child removes to another parish, from that to which the child may become chargeable, much expense is at present incurred by the parish-officers seeking out and following him, while that, and the compromise on such occasions, is often made a job.† Wherever such refugee should be found, the parish-

\* At present it not unfrequently happens, that in such contests a parish spends ten times the sum which would support the claimant pauper during his life. This is parochial economy!

† The following remarks on parish jobbing are extracted from Grose's *Olio*.

"Look up at the inscription on that

officers of the place might secure him, and compel payment or security to be received or taken by the cashier of the parish where he is discovered; and no longer would the proverbial reproach exist of parish-officers eating a bastard child.

*Lastly.* No personal expenses whatever should be allowed to parish-officers, and still less feasts. If they must feast, let it be from their own pockets. The trouble and expense of the office would occur only one year in a man's life, which, he would enjoy the gratification to reflect, was for the sake of humanity. And, in order to prevent persons unable to support it from being harrassed, no one should be compelled to serve who could prove his income below a certain sum; and it would then be readily undertaken by gentlemen of independence, or respectable circumstances, and benevolent hearts.

This is the mere outline of the plan I would humbly suggest, and which, if properly arranged, would, I am convinced, be attended with beneficial results. The equalization alone of the rates would relieve those parishes which are most oppressed, besides the great deduction that would accrue in the whole. To attempt any calculation on this head, or even a conjecture, is far beyond any means I possess, or can procure; but I may hazard a supposition. There are, I believe, about ten thousand parishes in England, and I cannot conceive it to be an extravagant idea, that, in litiga-

venerable building defaced with plaster; what does it record?—'Beautified by Samuel Smeers and Daniel Daub, churchwardens.' And so these honest gentlemen call disguising that fine old stone-building with a thick coat of lime and hair, or white-wash, *beautifying!* What is the history of all this? Why, the plain matter-of-fact is, that every parish-officer thinks he has a right to make a round bill on the parish during his year of power. An apothecary physics the poor; a glazier first in cleaning breaks the church-windows, and afterwards mends them, or at least charges for it; a painter repairs the Commandments, puts new coats on Moses and Aaron, gilds the organ-pipes, and dresses the little cherubins about the left, as fine as vermilion, Prussian blue, and Dutch gold can make them. The late church-wardens were a silversmith and a woollen-draper; the silversmith new-fashioned the communion-plate, and the draper new-clothed the pulpit, and put fresh curtains on the windows. All these might be modestly done, were they not to insult the good sense of every beholder with their *beautified*.



tion, the removal of paupers, the expense in cases of bastardy, and the personal expenses and feasts of parish-officers, with all the concomitant jobs, one hundred pounds are yearly expended, on an average, by each parish, making an aggregate of a million of sterling pounds annually, a sum that would greatly reduce the quota to be collected from individuals.

Besides the parish-officers, I can easily see that opposition might arise from two quarters, both powerful in the legislature: namely, the lawyers, whose practice would be considerably diminished; and the revenue, which would suffer in the consumption of stamps, as well as wine, posting, and other taxable luxuries. But, as to the latter, his Majesty's ministers might more than counter-balance the loss to the revenue, by taking a slice of the savings towards the exigencies of the state. Besides, the appointment of parochial cashiers and collectors, would be no despicable object of patronage.

JAS. BANNANTINE.

London; May 4, 1815.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

**T**HERE are few persons, or perhaps none, who have had much intercourse with the world, who have not felt the inconvenience of error in judgment, or variation of opinion in affairs of business, where simple and pure justice alone is expected; or in concerns between acquaintances or friends, where some degree of accommodation may be considered as due to attachment or goodwill. Daily instances force themselves upon the man of observation, where the parties, at first perhaps equally anxious to avoid contention, know not how to seek relief; the subject or the amount being too insignificant for an appeal to the law, and yet too great for unconditional submission. Little irritations succeed, till at length open and violent strife becomes the forerunner of implacable animosity.

ARBITRATION, that just and equitable mode of appeal, is always troublesome, and frequently unsatisfactory; the parties, chosen by the interested individuals, too often consider themselves as under the necessity of going all lengths to serve the cause of their clients, or they will be supposed not to stand upon equal ground with their opponents; and the contest thus becomes a matter rather for triumph than justice, or perhaps more frequently is split into a compromise for

the sake of peace; and to this decision each party reluctantly submits, considering himself as injured or outwitted by the obstinacy or adroitness of his antagonist. Added to this, is the difficulty of procuring men of experience and integrity to undertake the unwelcome charge; time, to such persons, is precious—pecuniary remuneration can seldom be offered with propriety—and it is an irksome business to subject one's self to the ill-will or caprice of the imaginary sufferer.

These considerations effectually exclude thousands of cases where the importance is not considered of a magnitude equal to the trouble—to whom then shall the parties appeal? And where shall sufficient authority be found, to which decision they shall jointly submit, without hesitation and without reproaches? The Court of Requests, as established by law, is a most excellent regulation; but it is wisely restricted to affairs of money, and these to a limited and small amount. The proceedings are also compulsory, the defendant has neither choice nor future appeal; being summoned either voluntarily or otherwise, there is no medium; he must either appear or be nonsuited; and he must, should the award go against him, either pay or be imprisoned. Altogether, it may be considered as an invaluable mode of decision for the lower classes, but for the superior ones it is somewhat disreputable; and this feeling every friend to peace and refinement would perhaps do well to encourage.

As a remedy to these inconveniences, I propose the establishment of a Court of *Equity and Honour*, which, being chosen by the public, shall be guarded against abuse; and, by being put under some such regulations as the following, appears to me to be well deserving public encouragement, as likely to produce much good, and not liable, I apprehend, to any formidable or insurmountable objections.

1st. Let a public meeting be called, by proper authority, for a certain district, to take the sense of the inhabitants, and for the choice of a committee to arrange and superintend the concern.

2d. The committee to have the power of appointing a certain number of commissioners or judges, whose office shall be to decide upon all questions which may be brought before them; each of them to receive a daily stipend from an established fund for the time which may be spent in the service of the public; such stipend not to exceed one pound per



per day to each; and, if the fund, at stated periods, shall be found capable of bearing a reduction, it shall be appropriated to the purpose of some general and public charity.

3d. No cause shall be undertaken till the requesting parties shall have delivered to the commissioners a written appeal, signed by both or by the whole of the parties concerned, in which they pledge themselves to agree or submit to the decision without reproach or litigation. Such application being entered in the books of the court, each applicant or party shall pay twenty shillings to the fund, on the supposition that the case may be decided at one sitting; but, if more than one day shall be found necessary, then the farther sum of ten shillings to be paid by each party for every day on which the case shall be renewed.

4th. The investigations shall be either public or private, as the applicants themselves may require. All decisions to be made by ballot, or in such manner that the applicants shall not know the separate votes of the judges. Not less than the majority of three to decide upon any question, and the verdict always to be in writing, signed by the president in the name of the whole.

5th. The subjects for enquiry to be of a general nature, either personal or pecuniary: in the first case, supposed or real offences, for which the judges shall be authorized to decree restitution, apology, concession, or fine. In the second case, partnership misunderstandings, disputed cash accounts, agreements between masters and servants, landlords and tenants, &c. &c.

6th. The whole arrangement to be renewed annually—a new committee and fresh commissioners; any of them may be re-elected, but on no occasion to continue in office without re-election.

7th. The committee to have no emolument for their services; they shall meet at stated periods to inspect the reports of the commissioners. Every case for adjudication shall be entered by the secretary in the minutes of the court, with such particulars as may be necessary to the proper understanding of the verdict.

Such, Sir, are the outlines of the plan which have first suggested themselves to my mind, and on which, in its present state, few comments will be necessary. If the thing should be thought worthy of attention, some of your numerous correspondents will, perhaps, lend a hand in improving it by some farther hints. One

or two objections present themselves, which I shall cursorily notice. The principal one, in my apprehension, is, that it must always remain at the option of the parties to submit to the verdict given; and that this will, of course, render it in some cases vague and nugatory. But, admitting this to be sometimes the case, who will be the sufferer but the refractory party himself? It will not often happen that any one will dare to expose himself, by an opposition, to so respectable an authority, as he must be known to violate his written engagement, and this will operate to his disadvantage, should the cause, by his obstinacy, be brought into any court established by law. And, even supposing this unmanageable temper to be carried to its utmost extent, it cannot injure the other party, for, though he may have been dragged into some delay and expence, yet may he be supposed to have gained in confidence much more than he has lost from his pocket; and success in the first verdict may surely be considered as a fair earnest of what may be expected from the second.

Another objection is, the opposition which is likely to be made to the scheme from the professors of the law, as it may be said to infringe upon their emolument and prerogatives; in answer to which, I would observe, that this will not so much be the case as may, at first glance, be imagined. Where the law is well defined, there is not much room for litigation; and the court proposed would chiefly be occupied in such cases as might be doubtful in the issue if brought before a legal jury.

I am not one of those whose lot it has been to meet with such a degree of rapacity in the gentlemen of the law as to justify a general censure on their conduct; on the contrary, I have ever found them desirous of recommending conciliation on the commencement of hostilities; and, as to the needy, venal tribe, who foment strife to share in its plunder, who, vampire like, would fasten indiscriminately on all who come within their fatal reach;—who would regret their being compelled, from necessity, to seek some other occupation? That we should be anxious for their depredations, and tender for their privileges, is an absurdity too vile to dwell upon.

The addition of my name will give no weight to the proposal; but, as I consider the lowest degree of responsibility as superior to none at all, and as it may hold out some inducement for farther enquiry



1815.]

*Tragical Explosion at Newbottle Colliery.*

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enquiry from some other correspondents,  
you are at liberty to add the signature of  
*Birmingham*;  
Feb. 6, 1815.

JAMES LUCKCOCK.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I FEEL myself much obliged to you for giving publicity in the last Number of your Magazine, to the account I transmitted of the dreadful accident which happened at Heaton Colliery on the 2d of May; for it is to be hoped that the coal-owners of this district, when they see these melancholy catastrophes communicated to the world at large on every recurrence, will at length be impelled from a sense of shame, if humanity has no weight with them, to take some effectual step, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, towards providing a permanent and sufficient fund for the support of the numerous widows and orphans of the miners whose lives are sacrificed in their employment. From a motive of compassion, therefore, I now resume my pen to detail another of these shocking occurrences, which has proved nearly as destructive of human beings, as that at Heaton; though, in this instance, fire, not water, has been the agent of death. Newbottle colliery, the scene of the disaster, is situated on the river Wear. At present, the proprietors are working the Hutton main, the deepest and best of five beds of coal within the royalty, its thickness being six feet two inches; and, like most, seems subject to carburetted hydrogen, nearly destitute of water. This mine was won about four years ago, is carried on by the means of three shafts; one, called the Success Pit, is one hundred and eight fathoms deep. At five o'clock in the afternoon, of the 2d of the month, a cloud of dust and smoke was seen to issue from the mouth of this shaft, by which the workmen at Bank were convinced that an explosion had taken place below ground, and in a few minutes one of the trappers, who was not above six years old, cried out to be drawn up; he was quickly followed by fourteen men and boys, most of whom were shockingly scorched, four only having escaped the effect of the inflammable gas. But a short time was allowed to elapse before several intrepid pitmen descended into the mine, where they found the corpses of fifty-seven of their unfortunate fellow-workmen stretched on the floor, some of whom appeared to be burned to death, but the greater number to have been suffo-

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cated by the after-damp, or azotic gas, left by the combustion of the hydrogen with oxygen gas; some few still retained signs of life, but expired on being brought into the atmospheric air. From these circumstances, it is evident, the blast was partial, for many of the men had quitted the boards where they had been at work, apparently unhurt, but met their fate on the waggon-way, being suffocated before they could reach the shaft. Of the nineteen horses in the mine, six only were killed, those in the stables having survived, for the air-courses were soon restored. It is asserted, that the inflammable air which occasioned the disaster, escaped from an adjoining waste carelessly holled into in the course of working, but I believe this point has not, as yet, been ascertained.

Heaton colliery is still inundated, and the water pumped from it has become highly offensive to the neighbourhood, from the putrescence of the animal matter it contains.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne;*

June 10, 1815.

N.

P.S. When speaking of the depth of the High Main at Heaton, I should have said, "where there was 25 fathom less covering on the seam," instead of "25 fathoms covering on the seam."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE vast importance, both to their owners and the public, of the extensive and curious works which are carried on under-ground in these kingdoms, for procuring that truly essential article fossil coal, seems to have failed of attracting such a general attention to them, and to the principles on which they are or may be best and most securely conducted, as their importance has demanded; until of late, that the sympathy and feelings of a portion of the public have been roused by the lamented losses of lives that have occurred.

Although, on one hand, the rights of private property, the respect due to characters of the first respectability, who are owners and lessees of coal works, to the professional talents, and to the private characters of the agents, over-lookers, and men employed, call for and require the utmost delicacy in speaking or writing for the public eye, on their individual concerns or proceedings; yet, on the other hand, in a matter of so much importance as the preventing of the distressing catastrophes which have of late years wrung the hearts of the inhabitants of Durham and Northumberland, it may

3 U

appear



appear little short of criminal apathy in those who may happen to have seen much of the management of collieries in this or other districts, not to endeavour, by as plain and intelligible descriptions as possible, to make the true circumstances of the unfortunate cases fully known to the public, and in temperate and proper terms to describe the defects of system or management, that they may perceive therein, in order that the influence and weight of opinion of persons conversant with the subject, and of the intelligible part of the public, may be brought in aid of the recommendations that may be made, of an improved system or management of these important concerns; and, without which aid, the representations or volunteer suggestions of persons unknown to most of the parties, could be expected to have little attention given them.

It has already been hinted in a cotemporary work\* that too few pits are sunk, in many of the collieries in this district, to prevent the dangerous accumulation of inflammable gas; and the same conclusion must I think occur to every reader of the description of Mr. N. at page 338, and particularly as to the want of an air-pit (or even more than one perhaps) at the western extremity of the colliery at Heaton, where the depth of the seam is stated not to exceed fifty yards† beneath the surface, and through which the unfortunate men and boys, now lost to society, might with certainty have escaped!

I would not be supposed to maintain that this defect of management, in having too few vertical pits, is peculiar to the districts of the Tyne and the Wear, although it would be wrong to deny that it seems more prevalent there as a system than elsewhere, because I have had occasion to notice and investigate similar defects in the colliery management of places very distant from these districts, and where the lives of the men have been dreadfully endangered by long-extended inclined planes of works and hollows, rising up into grounds wherein no pits were sunk, (even where vast reservoirs of water in old works were actually undermined,) and in which cases it is next to impossible to preserve from accident the artificial current of air which must be so many times carried up the slope and down it again, for airing all the different parts of the works; so that, finally, this heated and lighter part of the air shall

descend to the lowest part of the works, in order to enter the bottom of the deep upcast pit, to make its escape; nor is it possible to prevent the men being shut into the upper works, for a time in hourly dread of being drowned, and afterwards of being suffocated, or starved to death.

The difficulties and objections that I have heard stated or seen, with regard to sinking more pits, have been of three kinds. 1st. The expence of such extra pits. 2d. The danger of letting down water from the upper strata or measures by each of such pits. And 3rd. The occupiers of the land, either on the score of profit or pleasure, objecting to the breaking of the surface.

I propose to say something on each of these heads; and, 1st. as to the expence of sinking pits, it is usual in most districts to sink two pits in the deep of the intended works, the engine-pit and its bye or drawing pit; and by help of these to drive two parallel gates-up the slope to the extent of the proposed works, and then to sink an upcast or air pit, which, always remaining open (except in extreme cases of deficient draft), and being sometimes furnished with ladders, provides the sure or ready means of escape, in case of such a catastrophe as has befallen several collieries within my knowledge, besides the recent and more severe one at Heaton.

In such very deep works as those near Shields it certainly is of the utmost importance to the profitableness of the concern, to save the very serious expence of sinking a pit whenever it can with safety be omitted, and the making of one pit serve in the deep, when divided by boards, for the preliminary operations of running out the level-gates and the rise-gates to the air-pit, to be sunk at the top of the works (unless the former engine or drawing-pit there, can be had for such purpose), and afterwards to serve for the descent of air, and for the pumping and drawing of coals, seems allowable. If I should be told that the profits of these very deep collieries would not pay for such extra pits, I should answer that this can only have arisen from one or more of four things, viz. 1st. these pits had been opened before their proper time, while extensive parts of the same or other coal-seams remained unwrought, in situations where they might be raised and conveyed at less expence\*; or 2d. the coal-owner has stipulated for a higher rent or share of

\* The Philosophical Magazine, vol. 45, p. 117.

† This now appears, in page 523, to be erroneous.—Ed.

\* I forbear on the present occasion entering on the unparalleled circumstances of these vast exporting districts of the Tyne and



of these coals than their depth, and, not being yet ripe for market, had entitled him; or 3d. that the lessees or workers of the coals required greater profits than the nature of the adventure they had entered on entitled them; or 4th, that too great a spirit of rivalry and competition had existed among the workers of coals in this deep district in lowering the price of their coals, so as to have sunk the general profits below their just standard.

It would be unjust in me to leave what I have said, subject to the interpretation, that I have any where found the blame of this niggardliness of sinking pits directly or fairly chargeable, in any case, on the owners or lessees of the coal-works I have alluded to; because the facts seem rather to have been, that the overlookers, to whose skill and practical knowledge entire deference has been paid, as best understanding what was necessary, and as daily and hourly sharing with their men the dangers of omitting or neglecting any necessary plan or precaution, have alone made themselves responsible for the deplored consequences that have followed; and their superiors have remained ignorant of the dangers and risks that were unnecessarily run in their works, until apprized of it by the shocking relations that have come before the public.

And, respecting these superiors, I will not suppose that a British land or coal-owner, when properly instructed and advised on the system of precautions proper to be pursued in his coal-works, would not as highly, and indeed more truly, value a coal-overseer who should be ready and anxious to prove to him that the lives of men were never unavoidably risked in the works under his care, yet with due regard to economy in all the measures pursued; than he would another overseer who should pride himself on having netted as much or more money, from the quantity and nature of the coals wrought, than any of his brother overseers, on the same or adjoining estates, without mention of the comparative security in which this was accom-

and the Wear, being yet unfurnished with any public canal or rail-way (where so many of the latter are wanted) for the conveyance of coals to the ships or the river barges or keels, and the system of "way leaves" being substituted, whereby so grievous and direct a tax is levied by private individuals on the inhabitants of all the east and south-east of England, and even of its south-eastern interior,

plished: much less would they value or retain one who should evade this enquiry, or gloss over the cruel facts by saying, that no greater risks were run than usual, and such as men in plenty could be got to run for the ordinary pay, and such as his wages induced him to run!

Secondly, with respect to the letting down of water into the works by new pits, it must be admitted, that the upper measures frequently connect with such an extent of porous surface exposed to the rains, or to the beds of rivers or large waters, that every new pit sunk, with only the ordinary precautions in its walling, or lining, would infallibly increase the quantity of water in the coal-works beneath, almost beyond the expence of engines that could, at the present selling price of coals, be employed to pump it out; yet, on the other hand, the method of tight-walling the pits, in the water-setting or Lias lime, as has long been practised in the vicinity of the Somersetshire coal canal, with such perfect success as to be enabled to extend their coal-works, that are perfectly dry, down the slope from their pit bottom to vast depths beneath the surface, some of them to near twice the depth of any pit near the Tyne, I believe, might be as certainly practised in the latter district, whose upper measures are not more charged with water than those over the deep works in Somersetshire; and, even without this tight-walling, there are numerous instances where the soakage water, in danger of being let down into a deep colliery, by a new pit, might be otherwise drawn off by soughs or drains, or be prevented entering the measures, by attention to the bottoms of the brooks and rivulets, and the protecting of the porous rocks or strata from access of such water, by a sufficient covering of clay or water-tight earth, by more attention to draining the surface (see my Derby. Report, I. 351), &c.

The necessity of either dispensing with some of the pits that would be proper, or of tight-walling such, arises in many instances from the pen of water in the old works, in the rise (and in the range in many other instances,) standing in the old pits against the porous rocks and strata that are cut through therein, and which must be again cut through in every new pit, charged with such constant supply of water, to be thereby let down into the deep works, as long as such pens of water in the old works are suffered to remain; which they ought no longer to do, as I shall further mention presently.

Thirdly,



Thirdly, as to the almost insuperable objections which gentlemen and farmers have to permitting colliers to sink in, or have access to, their parks, lawns, or farms, whenever it is in their power to prevent it; it must be admitted that the spoil and disfigurement of the surface, which the collier generally makes in a very short time after his commencing operations, and the wide and careless spread which he is too apt in time to give to his devastations of the land, have so justly and seriously alarmed many gentlemen, that they will sooner forego the advantage of working their own coals than submit to it; while several others whom I know, would on almost any terms buy up the coal leases that themselves or their fathers had granted, if this were in their power. It is not therefore to be wondered at, that, in almost all coal leases of modern dates, the exact limits within which the collier may, at his discretion, commence and pursue his operations from the surface, are exactly defined, and beyond which limits he must first obtain leave of the land-owner, before he can sink pits, make roads, &c.

Under such circumstances, I have known instances of the overlookers going on to work from a pair of pits in the deep, great distances up the slope, under the ancient works in upper coals, the pits of which were yet open in the lessor's park; and, although whole shifts of men were repeatedly and instantly killed off by fire-damp explosions, the gentleman or his land-agents were never once applied to by the overseers, or their employer, the lessee, who lived at a distance, for permission to open an air-pit to the higher part of the low coal, which might have been done by only deepening one of the numerous pits already open in the park, with little or no interruption thereto, and which would readily have been granted, and even offered, if it had occurred, or been stated to the owner, that such a measure was any way essential, particularly for saving the lives of his poorer neighbours and tenants.

If, in any instances, gentlemen have refused permission, that may have been asked by their coal-lessees, to enter restricted grounds, I cannot believe, from any thing I have seen or heard, that such refusals have been attributable to any thing else, than the want of a sufficiently clear statement and representation of the case, shewing the importance of the indulgence asked, for the security of the workmen; and that the

interests of the parties in cheaper working their coals, or more readily disposing of them, were not the chief, if not the only, motives for the application, to enlarge the powers of the lease.

It does not always sufficiently occur to coal-lessees and overseers, that the occupation of the surface of the land, in a profitable as well as a pleasurable point of view, is not less important to others than their own pursuit, to themselves; and that, while it is for their own interest to avoid every unnecessary damage, or the continuance of such beyond the necessity that gave rise to it; it is also well worth their while to study, and, even at some cost, to circumscribe their trespasses, both in extent and duration, as much as is practicable, in order that the occupiers and owners of the lands may be kept in good humour, and be disposed to assent readily to every necessary indulgence.

By a judicious forecast and contrivance of the under-ground works, the air-pits, or additional drawing-pits, may often be made to fall in the angles, or by the sides of fields, instead of the middle thereof, as too commonly happens. Where it may be requisite to open an air-pit in a gentleman's park, or near his house, the rubbish, as fast as drawn, might be moved to some near pit or broken ground, or to a low place, previously bared of its top soil, to be re-spread on the rubbish as soon as levelled; and a ring of plantation, made with care, might almost immediately, or very soon, protect and conceal the mouth of this pit, from the cattle and the view of the house or grounds, unless a tall chimney for draught might prove necessary, (after trying to do without,) in which case, any architect, or ornamental gardener of good taste, might easily design such an erection, as, though not costly, might prove ornamental rather than otherwise.

In ordinary cases, coals sufficient for supplying the fire-pan, occasionally necessary in the air-pit, might be reserved near its bottom, and worked and drawn here by two men, who need require only a single path, to approach and enter the small ring of plantation appropriated to their operations; and, in case of safety-ladders being provided in such a pit, the ingress of the colliers to the reserved grounds, by this means, might be prevented, by a tall fence and locked gate, within this ring of plantation.

In case of old coal-hollows standing full of water, at the time of putting down a new



a new foundation, that is, sinking an engine-pit more in the deep, on the same coal, it is rarely advisable to ever let this water down to the new engine, but a separate engine should be erected on the old level, to continue to lift this water to its outlet; and in case of the proper place for such an upper engine being now occupied by a park, or the near vicinity of a house, it frequently would be practicable to chuse a situation not far distant, in some gully by a road, or behind a hill or tall grove, where a new engine-pit might be sunk, and a level from its bottom be driven, to meet the old coal level at its nearest point; and thus, without material annoyance to any one, especially if the engine-fire burns its own smoke, the old accumulations of water might be gradually all raised, without unnecessary magnitude of engines and pumps, long before the new works could approach the old ones, so as possibly to incur similar danger to that of late years pending at Heaton, and as is still doing at many scores of collieries in Great Britain, particularly where the old Basset hollows, or drowned rise-works, are in different estates from those in which the new foundations have been put down.

It has often appeared to me to be improper, that a coal-owner, having wrought out his coals to his very boundary-line in the deep, and perhaps beyond it in places, as too commonly happens, by accident, and left an immense reservoir of water under-ground, which did not originally exist there, resting against the coals of his neighbour in the deep, should be able to insist on retaining this, *in terrorem*, over such neighbour, for suddenly over-powering his engines, unless the same are made much larger than necessary, and perhaps of drowning a great part of the men in such deep works.

A general law, appointing commissioners of mineral drainage and ventilation, on similar principles to those so very long and beneficially acted on by the commissioners of sewers on or near the surface, might remedy these hardships, in the ways I have suggested above, or any other more equitable and eligible modes, which the professional abilities that they would be enabled to call around them might devise and recommend; such law to empower air-pits to be opened and maintained, (at the expense of the party wanting them,) for the purpose of freeing the dry old coal

hollows, (in estates under different owners or tenures,) of their not less fatal reservoirs of noxious airs, accumulated in modern times by the acts of the parties, and therefore fit subjects for legal removal, in common with recent nuisances of every kind, for which our laws provide the remedy.

Your correspondent N. in page 338, very properly hints, that the drifting through the upcast dike or fault, in the efforts making in the rise of Heaton Colliery, for letting off the water of the northern division of Heaton Burn Colliery, ought to have induced more subsequent caution: indeed, the cutting through this natural barrier ought (and perhaps was) not to have been attempted, without first boring through the fault-stuff, and several yards beyond, in the obliquely rising direction in which the coal hollows lay on the other side: and this preceding of the drift, by a borehole of several yards in length, ought not to have been omitted, on any account, until the water was thus first tapped by the bore-hole, and through which it might safely discharge a part, at least, of the penned water. It unfortunately, however, appears, that the overseer in this case, from insensibility of the danger he was running and inducing to others, neglected this precautionary boring when most wanted; and, even when the drifters pointed out the alarming dripping of water from the joints in the bottom of the coal-seam, which then formed some space of the roof of the obliquely ascending drift, instead of immediately ordering the borers, and sending all the men out of the pit, except two or three necessary for the boring, or at least apprizing the whole of their imminent danger, and stationing persons to give instant alarm for their escape, the operation of boring was not only put off several hours, but directions seem to have been given for increasing the danger in an imminent degree in the mean time, by "squaring up the work," that is, working out the angles of the sides and end of the drift, ready for measuring; by the commencement of which operation, it seems probable, that the under surface of coal in the roof of the drift, so fatally pressed by water on its upper surface, was enlarged, and it was enabled at once to fall, to the large extent which must have happened, to so quickly fill the large spaces in the lowest parts of Heaton coal works with water.

Some persons, from not duly considering the distinctions that exist between the



the cases of the boatswain or other petty officer commanding a boat's crew, in cutting out an enemy's ship, in their perfect (and truly lamentable) contempt of danger to their own lives and those of great numbers of others, may think it improper, that even an oblique censure should be thrown on the habitual hardihood, or even the temerity, of coal-overseers and their men; or, at least, that a veil ought studiously to be thrown over the errors of those who have fatally suffered for the same.

I cannot, however, subscribe to such a doctrine, or think it other than the duty of those who may happen to be able, to give to the public explicit and full information on the circumstances attending events, which cannot fail of exciting their interest and sympathy, in order that past errors and dangers needlessly hazarded, may operate to the prevention of similar or analogous ones in future. Every further communication, therefore, of your readers on the spot, who can throw new or further light on the case of Heaton Colliery, ought to be, and I doubt not will prove, acceptable in your pages.

JOHN FAREY, sen.\*  
12, Upper Crown-street, Westminster;  
8th June, 1815.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

POSTSCRIPT to the DESCRIPTION of BANCE ISLAND, SIERRA LEONE.

AS I am writing to England, whose redundant population so often fall victims to their thirst for gain in other countries, I must say a few words on the climate of this part of the world, which I feel justified in declaring one of the very worst on earth. The average of deaths is a full half in every five years of the Europeans who venture within the deleterious influence of this mephitic atmosphere.

The year is divided into the rainy and the dry seasons; the rainy season being the winter, and the dry the summer. The latter is the most wholesome, if that term can be applied to any period of the year in this country. The rains are extremely heavy, cold, and constant, accompanied by thunder and lightning, with the most sudden and violent tornadoes. These visitations of the conflicting elements commence and terminate the rainy season for some weeks. During the middle of the rains, there is seldom

either high winds, thunder, or lightning. At this time, when we look from our windows or doors, we see nothing but streams of rapidly descending rain, and a perpetual gloom, which, for a series of weeks, obscures the sun, till at last the long wished-for period arrives, when the roaring of the tornado gives notice, that the approach of light and a more cheerful sky is not far distant.

There is one peculiarity in the climates of Africa, which I have experienced in all the hot countries I have visited—a constant sense of heaviness and visible gloom which hangs about, and may be said to envelope, every object in nature. The mid-day light of our clearest atmosphere seems to me to possess less of the vivifying principle of light which is so delightful and so grateful to the feelings in northern climates. The verdure of the fields here is of a sickly hue, and not of that clear, bright, and healthful aspect which enchants us in our English plains and vallies; nor, on the highest mountains in this country, have I ever enjoyed (though the air may have been cool enough to require a great coat) that enlivening and refreshing sensation which is produced on elevated positions in Europe. All the white persons, to whom I have mentioned these circumstances, have concurred with me, that their feelings have been struck in the same manner.

Though this climate is so intensely hot, yet every white man is advised to wear flannel next the skin. I am confident the practice is a great preservative of health. I have worn it constantly; and, in the rainy season, I have always had the same kind of clothes I would have worn in London in the winter. Those who study their health, never expose themselves to the sun after nine o'clock in the morning, nor before five or six in the afternoon: for exercise, I think the morning, soon after sun-rise, preferable, it being more cool, while gentle exercise, at this time, tends to remove the enervating effect of a hot night, perhaps of continued perspiration.

It is essential here to live with great and systematic temperance; if any appetite or passion be indulged to excess, fever is sure to follow. Much care should be taken with regard both to diet and drink. Vegetable food is undoubtedly best for health; and, of this, Nature has supplied abundance in the adjacent countries, while animal food does not abound. The natives are very temperate;

\* An interesting account of the Sutherland coal-works, (see page 448,) by the same correspondent, is deferred till next month.



rate; they subsist entirely on small quantities of boiled rice, with occasional supplies of fruit, and drink only cold water; yet, they are strong, healthy, and live as long as men in the most propitious climates. I find it a good rule for myself, and all who practice it, not to drink less than a pint of good wine daily, generally Madeira, but never more, and this di-

luted with water. Great debility among Europeans is caused by the use of water alone, by those accustomed to wine; this debility generally creates fever, which, in every second or third instance, terminates fatally.

PHILO-PARK.

Bance Island, Sierra Leone River;

January 11, 1815.

## LANSDOWNIANA.

[It is well known that the late William Marquis of Lansdowne employed part of his active life in collecting MSS. and Papers illustrative of English History, and that after his death they were brought to the hammer, and the greater part of them purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, at a cost of upwards of 6000*l*. We again present our readers with some specimens of their contents, and purpose to repeat a similar article two or three times per annum, till we have extracted the essence of the 1000 volumes of which they consist.]

LI. SIR W. CECIL.

*Sir William Cecil's Apology for his Conduct in the dangerous time of the Advance of Lady Jane Grey to the Crown of England, 1553.*

1. **F**IRST my submission w<sup>th</sup> all lowliness that any harte can cō-  
ceave.

2. My misliking of y<sup>e</sup> matter whē I herd it secretly, whereupō I made cōveyāce awaye of my lands, p<sup>te</sup> of my goods, my leases, and my rayment.

3. I also deſmyned to suffer, for saving my cōsciēce, whereof he witnesses Sr Anthony Cooke, Nicholas Baco<sup>r</sup>. esq<sup>r</sup>. Sr Laurence Evesby of Lowthe, 2 of my servants, Roger Alford and W<sup>m</sup>. Cayewood.

4. Of my purpose to stānd against the matter, be also witnesses Mr. Petre, Mr. Cheke.

5. I did refuse to subscribe the booke, whe none of the counsell did refuse, in what perile I refer it to be cōsidered by the who knew the Duke.

6. I refused to make a proclamatiō, and turned the labour to Mr. Throckmorton, whose cōsciēce I sawe was troubled therew<sup>th</sup> misliking the matter.

7. I eschewed the wryting of the Queenes Highness bastard, and therefore the Duke wrote the l<sup>r</sup>e himself, w<sup>ch</sup> was sent abrode in the realme.

8. I eschewed to be at the drawing of y<sup>e</sup> proclamation for the publishing of the Usurpers title, being specially appoynted thereto.

9. I avoyded the ans<sup>w</sup>r of the Queenes Highness l<sup>r</sup>e.

10. I avoyded also the writing of all the publick l<sup>r</sup>es to y<sup>e</sup> realme.

11. I wrote no l<sup>r</sup>e to y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>o</sup>— Lawan, as I was cōmāded.

12. I dissēbled the taking of my horse, and the rysing of Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, and avowed the pardonable lye where it was suspected to my dang<sup>r</sup>.

13. I practised w<sup>th</sup> the Lo. Treasurer to wyn the Lo. P<sup>r</sup>ve Seale, that I might, by the L. Russel's meanes, cause Wyndsore Castle to serve the Queene, and they two to levy the west p<sup>tes</sup> for the Queenes service; I have the L. Treasurers l<sup>r</sup>e to the L. St. John for to kepe me safe if I could not p<sup>r</sup>vaile in the enterprise of Wyndsore Castle, and my name was fayned to be *Harding*.

14. I did opp<sup>e</sup> my selfe to y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Arundell, whō I found thereto disposed, and likewise I did the like to y<sup>e</sup> L. Darcy, who herd me w<sup>th</sup> good cōtentation, whereof I did immediately tell Mr. Petre for both o<sup>r</sup> comforte.

15. I did also determyne to flee fro<sup>m</sup> them if y<sup>e</sup> consultation had not taken effect, as Mr. Petre can tell who mēt the like.

16. I pr<sup>p</sup>osed to have stolen down to the Queenes Highness, as Mr. Goswold can tell, who offered to lede me thither because I knew not the waye.

17. I had my horses redy at Lambeth for the purpose.

18. I procured a l<sup>r</sup>e from the LT. that the Queenes tenants of Wybledon should not go w<sup>th</sup> Sir Thomas Cawerden, and yet I never gave one m<sup>a</sup> warning, so much as to be in a redyness, and yet they sent to me for the p<sup>r</sup>pose, and I willed them to be quiet. I might as stuard there make for the Queenes service one hūdred mē to serve.

19. When



19. When I sent into Lincolnshire for my horses I sent but for 5 horses and 8 of my servants, and charged that none of my tenants should be styrred.

20. I caused my horses, being in dede but 4, to be taken upp in Northamptonshire, & the next daye followinge couñtermaided them agayne by my līes remaining in the country, and notoreously there knowne.

21. Wheñ this cōspiracy was first opened to me, I did fully determyne to flee the realme, and was dissuaded by Mr. Cheke, who willed me, for my satisfaction, to read a dialoge of Plato, where Socrates being in p̄son was offred to escape and flee, and yet he would not. I read the dialoge, whose reasons indede did stay me.

Fynally. I beseech hir highnes, that in hir grace I maye fele some differēce frō others that haue more playnely offended, & yet be partakers of hir highnes boūtifulnes and grace; and if differēce may be made, I do differr frō them, w<sup>h</sup>. whō I served, and also frō them that had lib̄tye after there enforcemēt to departe, by meanes whereof they did both like noble mē & true subjects, shewe the dueties to ther sovraiḡ lady, the like wherof was my devotiō to have done if I might have had the like lib̄tye, as knowēth God the searcher of all hartes, whose indignatiō I call uppō me if it be not true.

*Justū adiutoriū meū a Deo q. salvos facit rectos cord.*

W. CECILL.

God save the Queene in all fælicitie.

*Cecil Papers, 104.*

LII. BORRI, THE ALCHYMIST, AND HIS ROYAL DISCIPLE, CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN.

The first journey which Christina undertook to her native land, after her conversion to the Romish faith, and her retreat to the papal territories, occurred in 1661. It originated in the instigations of Pope Alexander VII. who thought her a fit instrument to re-establish his spiritual and temporal dominion over Sweden, and was eager to avail himself of the minority and bodily infirmities of the young monarch, Charles XI. and of the wretched government of the queen mother, to consummate this *holy* design.

On her progress from Rome in the year 1661, Christina had occasion to sojourn at Hamburg, where she became acquainted, and soon very closely connected, with the famous alchymist, John Francis Borri, of Milan. This circumstance had a greater influence on her

subsequent character and pursuits than the impostor himself could have possibly foreseen. Borri was in his, what Cagliostro has been in our times; an early insight into the proneness of our nature to attach itself to the marvellous, and man's avidity to improve his worldly interests, convinced him that the mysteries of alchymy might be rendered, with a moderately versatile genius, the surest path to wealth, honour, and renown. Hence he became the founder of an alchymical sect, to which he gave the name of Fratricelli; it was divided into six classes, and soon obtained a host of followers. His hardy dissimulation stretched itself further than even that of any of his predecessors, who had dealt in the pretended secret of transmuting metals, and forming gold from baser substances; to these pretensions he added the gift of an immediate intercourse with supernatural agents, which enabled him to discern "the very souls of his brethren, enveloped in rays of various hues, and their protecting genii hovering over their heads, and environed with a stream of light." He maintained moreover "that he was the chosen man who should extend the Catholic faith over the whole surface of the globe, where mankind should become one flock, and the pope its pastor. To this effect, he affirmed, the arch-angel Michael had been sent to him from heaven, with a sword, on which the image of the seven beings was depicted." That his imposture was a speculation well suited to the temper of the times is evinced by the rapid increase of his partisans, who became at last so numerous, and, by their intrigues, which had nothing short of the sovereign power for their object, struck such an alarm into the breast of the Roman pontiff himself, that all the powers of the Inquisition were called forth to crush their machinations. Borri had already rendered himself obnoxious to this tremendous tribunal by certain opinions he had broached in respect to the Virgin Mary; and he knew too well that its means were commensurate to its menaces, not to seek for safety in a precipitate flight, which left his exasperated persecutors to exercise their vengeance by the bloodless immolation of his writings and effigy. These events arrested Borri's Italian career in the year 1660, and he fled into Germany, where he instructed sovereigns in the mysteries of alchymy, and repaid their lavish munificence cheaply enough, by presenting them with a phial of his inestimable "*Aqua Divorum*." At length



he pitched his tent at Strasburg, whence the fame of the miracles he wrought there re-echoed in every quarter of the land. Finding this too confined a stage for his operations, he soon moved off to Amsterdam, where he became the object of universal admiration. He here kept up a numerous retinue, always drove about in his coach and six, assumed the title of "His Excellency," and, in short, lived in a style of princely magnificence. It was not long before his miracles became so notorious, that the neighbouring countries poured forth their multitudes, who flocked to Amsterdam with hopes of certain cure; nor was Paris itself at too great a distance for its sick to be brought to him in litters. He would accept neither of fee nor recompense, and was never known to receive money either by the post or otherwise: was it not therefore a natural inference of the public mind that he had discovered "the Philosopher's Stone," which every age had sought for in vain? But mark the end of all this harlequinade. Its *primum mobile* suddenly disappeared, carrying off with him immense sums of money and precious stones, with which he had been entrusted. Hamburg was the next theatre of his performances. Here Queen Christina of Sweden played the Buffa, and greedily devoured his development of alchymy and the occult sciences, by favour of which he enacted a transmutation of the metal in her coffers. This done, Borri took his leave; and, assuming the courtier at Copenhagen, so completely wormed himself into the good graces of Frederic III. that the Danish monarch completely abandoned the government to his guidance, and our adventurer, in his new capacity of legislator, carried matters so far as to present his majesty with a new form of constitution for his subjects. The origin and prop of his ascendancy at the court of Denmark was nothing less than alchymy, with whose glories he so infatuated the royal mind, that Frederic never moved beyond his capital without a portable furnace. Upon the death of his illustrious pupil, whom he had instigated to the most unbounded pecuniary sacrifices, Borri immediately took wing, for he was too wise to disregard the threats of the nobility, who hated him as mortally as they were bent resolutely upon his destruction.

To return to Christina. Her connexion with Borri had given her so strong a bias to alchymy and other occult

sciences, that she wasted immense sums with a view to discover the "Universal Medicine," or, at least, the secret of prolonging her life another century. Her belief in the existence of such a medicine was indeed so assured, as to induce her, upon hearing of a new discovery of that delusive preparation, to try its effects upon her own person, without any previous inquiry. She had scarcely swallowed the potion ere she was seized with such convulsions as threatened her with immediate destruction, it was only to the instantaneous exertions of her physicians she was indebted for her rescue from the jaws of death.

This occurrence failed, however, to conquer her credulity. Some time afterwards she became intimate with an English quack, who pretended to possess the secret of prolonging life and the full vigour of youth for a hundred and twenty years, and adduced numerous certificates from various quarters to testify the success of his discovery. Christina offered him ten thousand ducats for his secret; but her almoner and favourite, Cardinal Azzolini, alarmed at the magnitude of the offer, and evincing a commendable attention to the state of her majesty's purse, which at the best of times was but irregularly supplied, procured the Englishman's expulsion from Rome.

#### LIII. GRIEVANCE OF PROCLAMATIONS.

*Notes concerning the grievance of Proclamations in the time of James I.*

For as much as proclamations are growne more frequent than in former tymes, and the proclamations that have bene made since your Royale Highness's accesse to the crowne, have bene of late printed together in a booke, made up a large volume, which hath not bene seene at anie tyme heretofore, & the same beinge of that nature that some deal with men's freeholds, some with their person, and some are expressly enjoyned to be yearly read at the quarter-sessions, w<sup>ch</sup> hath not formerly bene accustomed. This frequency of proclamation, & the difficulty of the danger & unusual extent of the same, makes your lovinge subjects greeve & doubt to what they will growe, and doe humbly desire that in the tyme of peace they may be forborne or sparingly used, & that the force & extent of the same may receive some certain lymitation; and every proclamation whatsoever, hereafter, to be made or put in execution may be agreeable to lawe, & may be no longer of any force then until the



the next session of Parliament following, and then to be considered of in Parliament; that soe your dutiful subjects may, as heretofore happily they have done, live under the royall p<sup>r</sup>tection, guided by the limits and boundes of the lawes, and that the extent & force of such proclamations may be knowne & lymited, & that the doubte & fear which this frequent use of them hath occasioned, may be in time taken away & removed.

A Letter of Petitions delivered to Parliament concerning Proclamations 7 & 8 of James the First.

1. Proclamations prejudicial to the law and liberty of the subjecte, beinge loose of intendment to governe by proclamation law.

2. A late proclamation forbidding the makinge of starch, & inflectinge a penalty of the one moiety to the informer & the other to the kinge. 23 Aug. 5 Jas. 1607. F. 151.

3. Proclamations succeeding in lieu of penal statutes worthily repealed by the Parliament. 5 Jas. 1607. F. 445.

4. Execution of Proclamations by the Lordes in the Star Chamber upon arbitrary discretion ordinarily extended upon the goodes, livelihoodes, liberties, persons, & lives of the subjects in farre hevier proportion than ordinarily under any penal statute.

5. By a proclamation dated at Royston, 12 October, 5 James I. commandement given to sell men's goodes by the Justices of Peace, to let men's inheritances at under valews by the Minister, Churchwardens, & an Alderman, and the transgressor to the and chargeable Court of Starre Chamber.

#### LIV. THE GREAT CHARTER.

Henry III. in the 37 of his reign, ratified those often-confirmed Charters in as solemn manner as religion & state could devise, viz.—The King, with all the nobility of England, all the bishops and chief prelates, in their reverend ornaments, with burning candles in their hands, assembled to hear the terrible sentence of excommunication against the infringers of the same; & at the lighting of these candles, the King having received one in his hand, gave it to a prelate that stood by, saying, it becomes not me, being no priest, to hold this candle, my heart shall be a greater testimony, & withall laid his hand spread on his breast the whole time the sentence was read, which was thus pronounced—*‘Autoritate Dei Omnipotentis,’* &c. that

which done, he caused the charter of K. John, his father, granted by his free consent, to be likewise openly read. In the end, having thrown away their candles, (which lay smoking on the ground), they cried out, ‘So, let them who incur this sentence, be extinct, and stink in hell;’ & the King, with a loud voice, said, ‘As God me help, I will, as I am a man, a Christian, a knight, a king crowned and anointed, inviolably observe all these things;’ and therewithall the bells rung out, & all the people shouted for joy.

Notwithstanding these great protestations, yet he immediately broke that oath & his promise to the Barons, so that at a parliament holden at London, in the 42<sup>nd</sup>. of his reign, they bound him to lose to them their legal obedience whensoever he infringed the charter, viz. *liceat omnibus de regno nostro contra nos insurgere et ad nostrum opem et operam dare ac si nobis in nullo tenerentur.*

#### LV. LEGAL CORRUPTION.

In the 16 of Edward I. were fined for bribery & extortions, these officers, viz. Sir Ralph Hengham, chief justice, 7000 marks—Sir John Loveton, 3000 marks—Sir W<sup>m</sup>. Brompton, 6000 marks—Sir Solomon Rochester, 4000 marks—Sir Richard Boyland, 4000 marks—Sir Thomas Sodington, 200 marks—Sir Walter Hopton, 2000 marks, (these four last were justices itinerant)—Sir William Saham, 3000 marks—Robert Lethbury, Master of the Rolls, 1000 marks—Roger Leicester, 1000 marks—Sir Addam Stratton, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was fined in 3400 marks—& Thomas Wailand, the greatest delinquent & of greatest substance, had all his goods & whole estate confiscated to the King.

#### LVI. CLERICAL CRIMINAL.

The Bishop of Hereford was accosted & accused of high treason before King Edward II. & his counsell for aiding the King's enemies in the rebellion about the 15<sup>th</sup>. year of his reign, but he refused to answer (being a consecrated bishop) without leave of the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose suffragan he was, (and who, he said, was his direct judge next the Pope), or without the consent of the rest of his fellow bishops, who then all arose and humbly craved the King's clemency in his behalf; but finding him implacable, they took away their fellow bishop from the bar, and delivered him to the custody of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Shortly after he was conducted as before, which the clergie understanding



derstanding, the Archbishops Canterbury, York, & Dublin, with ten other bishops, with their crosses erected, went to the place of judgement & again took him away with them, charging all men, upon pain of excommunication, to forbear to lay violent hands on him; with which audacious act the King was much displeased, & presently commanded inquiry to be made, ex officio judico, concerning those objections against the bishop, wherein he was found guilty, though absent: & had all his goods & possessions seized into the King's hands.

LVII. EMANUEL PLANTAGENET.

*Extravagant Letter of one Fry, or Plantagenet, to the Right Honorable Lord Burghly, Lord Treasurer of the Queen of England.*

MY LORD,

I am sent an ambassador from God the father unto the Queene's highness, to declare unto her that I am the sounne of them both, & when she was delivered of me I was taken from her by the Angel Gabriel, and brought unto one Mistress Fry for to be kept, & the time of this keeping is ended; and God, my father, hath sent me unto her Highness to declare unto her that I am her sonne, and to signifie unto her that this Gabriel which she looketh for at this time shall not cum unto her until fifty yeares be expired. I pray you to signify unto her Matie that I, her poore son, do humbly beseech her to suffer me to declare my father's embassage unto her, & to be merciful unto me, which am in great extremity, & ready to perish for lack of help: this embassage did I signify unto S Francis Walsingham, her secretary, almost four yeares past, who promised to help me unto the Queen, but did it not; and my suit duringe almost this four yeares, I having written a letter unto my ladi the Queene, & another unto my Lords of her Council, & sundrie letters unto that her Secretary at sundrie times, besides the speech of my mouth unto him at divers times. I am yet so far from helpe of my ladi, that I have not the favor of a subject in her realm, although I be her sonne; & during this sute I have been hardly used, & now do make this my last mone unto you, that you would obtaine of my ladi the Queen for to heare this embassage of me, & to accept me for her sonne. I have been there 35 yeares known by the name of Miles Fry, & have been taken for the son of Mr. John Fry & Mistress Jane Fry, his wife; this Mr. Fry your honor knoweth well, wh<sup>o</sup> nowe dwelleth at

Dulces, in the parish of Kilmington or Axminster, in Devonshire; at this tyme it is not convenient for me to stay any time, & if I would I have not wherewithall, and in this citie I shall not get any helpe, so that if you do not presently help me on y<sup>e</sup> sight hereof, I shall then presently depart into Devonshire again; and if I do, as trew as God liveth, and as my ladi doth live, immediately uppon my return thither, I shall send my life, as by my letters unto my ladi & her counsele I did signify longe gone, & then will God punish this lande. My callinge is not to redeme the world, but to shewe the end of generation, & the love betweene Christ & his Church, which Solomon began to do, & did it amisse: my authority is greater than Gabriel's, I am the son, he is but a servant. I prai you upon the sight hereof, to speak with me, that with my mouth I may declare unto you that which I have here written with my hande: you have been always a favorer of the complaints of the Queen's poor subjects, much more then ought you of her sonne; then I prai God to preserve my ladi the Queen, & to direct your honor in the right way. Written with my diing hande, at the signe of the Rose & Crowne, in Saint John's-streete, beyonde Smithfield, in London, the 27<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1587.

Your honor to use,

EMANUEL PLANTAGENET.

*Lansdowne Burghly Papers, Vol. 99.*

LVIII. VAVASOR.

*Challenge of one Thomas Vavasor to the Earl of Oxford.*

If thy body had been as deformed as thy mind is dishonourable, my house had been yet unspotted, & thyself, with thy cowardice, remayned unknown. I speak this that I feare thou art so much wedded to that shadow of thine, that nothing can have force to awake thy base & sleepy spyrites. Is not the revenge already taken of thy vileness sufficient, but wilt thou yet use unworthy instruments to provoke my unwilling mind; or dost thou feare thyself, & therefore has sent thy forlone kindred, whom, as thou hast left nothing to inherit, so thou dost thrust them violently into thy shamefull quarrells. If it be so, (as I too much doubt), then stay at home thyself & send my abusers; but if there be yet left any spark of honor in thee, or jott of regard of thy decayed reputacion, use not thy byrth for an excuse, for I am a gentleman, but meete me thyself alone, & thy lackey to hold thy horse. For the weapons I leave them to thy choyce, for



y<sup>r</sup>. I challenge, & the place to be appointed by us both at our meeting, which I think may conveniently be at Newington or elsewhere, thyself shall send me word by this bearer, by whom I expect an answer.

THO. VAVASOR.

19 Jan. 1584.

*Lansdowne Burghly Papers, Vol. 99.*

LIX. PETITION FOR A FEE-FARM.

*Petition of Thomas, son of Archbishop Cranmer, to the Queen for a Fee farm, having been deprived of his Paternal Estate.*

To the Queene's most excellent Majestie.

In most humble & loyall wise sheweth unto y<sup>r</sup>. Matie. y<sup>r</sup>. poore & haples subject Thomas Cranmer, son unto Thomas Cranmer, late Archbishop of Canterbury. That whereas y<sup>r</sup>. said subjects' father having purchased of y<sup>r</sup>. highness's father & brother of famous memory, y<sup>e</sup>. Monastery of Kirkstale and the Nunnery of Arthington, and dyvers woods to them belonging, to him & his heires in fee-simple, and intending to leave the same to y<sup>r</sup>. poore subject and suppl<sup>t</sup>., made two foedal seofments thereof, the one of the Manor of Kirkstale and the demesnes, the other of y<sup>e</sup>. Nunnery of Arthington and the woods, both of them to the use of himself for life, & after his decease to his executors for y<sup>e</sup>. terme of 20 yeares, the reмайnder to Thomas Cranmer, his son, y<sup>r</sup>. Highnes' said suppl<sup>t</sup>., & his heires of his body lawfully begotten: the reмайnder in fee to the said Archbishop & his heires for ever. So it is most dread sovraine that the said Archb<sup>p</sup>. being attainted of high treason in y<sup>e</sup>. first yeare of Qu. Mary, shee entered uppon the aforesaid Monastery of Kirkstale, the Nunnery of Arthington, & the woods; and demyned or let the same on lease to one Garom, and others, for the term of 21 yeares, reserving the yerely rent of 57*l*. which y<sup>r</sup>. Matie. receaved untill the 23d yeare of y<sup>r</sup>. Highnes's reign, being of the yerely value & upward of 200*l*. whereby y<sup>r</sup>. Matie's poore subject was indemnified to the value of 4000*l*. to the great impoverishing of y<sup>r</sup>. Matie's poore subject, althoughe by the lawes of the realme, the said lands were y<sup>r</sup>. highnes's poore subjects immediately after the decease of y<sup>e</sup>. said Archb<sup>p</sup>. his father; as it is upon the most chargeable sute of y<sup>r</sup>. subject adjudged by y<sup>r</sup>. Highness Court of Comon Pleas. And likewise may it please y<sup>r</sup>. most excellent Matie., y<sup>r</sup>. poore suppl<sup>t</sup> & subject aforesaid, by reason of y<sup>e</sup>. concealment of the said deed of Arthington & the woods was constrained to buye the said Arthington

Nunnery of y<sup>r</sup>. highnes, & paid to y<sup>r</sup>. highnes for the same 108*l*. besides much money spent in the compassing thereof, and bought two great woods called Hawkeworth & Welwood, of the Erle of Warwick, to whom y<sup>r</sup>. highnes had given them as concealed lands, w<sup>ch</sup>. cost y<sup>r</sup>. poore suppl<sup>t</sup> & subject, and yet did not enjoy them, for that the woods were not sufficiently conveyed to the said Erle of Warwick, whereupon the estate of your poore suppl<sup>t</sup> depended. So that coming to your Matie's hands agayne, by defect of the said pattent, you exchanged them w<sup>th</sup>. Sir Henry Darcy, whereby y<sup>r</sup>. highnes's poore subject did not onely loose the said woods, but also forfeited a bond of 2000*l*. & 400*l*. to Sir Thomas Danby, to whom y<sup>r</sup>. highnes's poore subject was forced to sell them w<sup>th</sup>. general warranting, whereby your poore suppl<sup>t</sup> lands were extended by force of the said bond of 2000 & 400*l*. & presently afterwards the said extent was bought of Sir Thomas Danby, by one who bought y<sup>r</sup>. Matie's pattent of exchange of the said Sir Henry Darcy, whereby y<sup>r</sup>. Matie's poore subject was constrained to sell all his landes to the said p<sup>r</sup>ty far under the value they were worth. All w<sup>ch</sup>. said troubles & miseries hapned unto y<sup>r</sup>. Matie's said subject, for that the said subjects evidence was either of malice or of sinister pollicie detayned & concealed, w<sup>ch</sup>. now to late (w<sup>thout</sup> y<sup>r</sup>. Matie's order) are copied to his hands. May it therefore please y<sup>r</sup>. highnes the premises weighed, & in consideration of y<sup>r</sup>. subjects poore estate, & in regard of y<sup>e</sup>. true & loyale service of his said father don unto y<sup>r</sup>. Matie's father & brother of famous memory, to give unto y<sup>r</sup>. said poore subject forty poundes per annum in fee-farm, or a lease in reversion of fourscore yeares, paying y<sup>r</sup>. Matie. the accustomed rent of fourscore poundes yearly or otherwise, what best shall please y<sup>r</sup>. Matie. And y<sup>r</sup>. subject during life shall prostrate himselfe to y<sup>r</sup>. most gracious pleasure.

LX. PETITION OF THOMAS CRANMER.

*Indorsed.*

*The most humble Petition of Thomas Cranmer.*

To the Queene's most excellent Matie.

Sheweth--That upon attainder of Byshop Cranmer, his father, all his landes being seized and granted to divers persons—it is either found the said were entayled to the petitioner by an intayle detayned from him & now come to his handes, so as there was no interest in the crown to make any such grante, whereby y<sup>r</sup>. orator hath lost to the value of foure thousand poundes



pounds at the least, as may appear by the case herein alluded, expressing the whole pillar of the matter.

He most humbly beseecheth yo<sup>r</sup> most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>. in consideration of the loyal service don by his father, & of the great loss he hath sustayned by the wante of the said intayle, whereby yo<sup>r</sup>.

Ma<sup>tie</sup>. had the landes wh<sup>ch</sup> should of right have come unto him, to graunt unto him 40l. yerely in fee-farme, or else a lease in reversion for fourescore yeares, paying the accustomed rent of 80l. per ann., or else whatever shall please yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>tie</sup>. to graunt.

*Cecill Papers, 107.*

## ORIGINAL POETRY, by DR. AKINSIDE.

[Among the literary novelties which now may be frequently expected from the free press of the Republic of the United States, we have been favoured with an edition of our exquisite Poet AKINSIDE, containing several Pieces, which either were never before published, or which appeared in a fugitive form, without the passport of the name of the illustrious Author. These novelties consist of FOUR POEMS and THREE PROSE ESSAYS, the former of which we have considered it our duty to lay before our readers. We learn that the world are indebted for the preservation and identification of these Pieces to the friendship which existed between Dr. AKINSIDE and Mr. ISRAEL WILKES, a brother of the celebrated Patriot, who, as will be remembered, passed his latter days at New York. It may be proper to observe, in conclusion, that we understand some copies will speedily be on sale in London of this well printed and complete edition of Dr. Akinside's Works, in two elegant small volumes.]

### THE VIRTUOSO:

In Imitation of Spencer's Style and Stanza.

*Videmus*

*Nugari solitos.* PERSIUS.

WHILOM by silver Thames's gentle stream,  
In London town there dwelt a subtile wight;

A wight of mickle wealth, and mickle fame,  
Book-learn'd and quaint; a VIRTUOSO hight.

Uncommon things and rare were his delight;  
From musings deep his brain ne'er gotten ease,

Nor ceasen he from study, day or night;  
Until (advancing onward by degrees)  
He knew whatever breeds on earth, or air, or seas.

He many a creature did anatomize,  
Almost unpeopling water, air, and land;  
Beasts, fishes, birds, snails, caterpillars, flies,  
Were laid full low by his relentless hand,  
That oft with gory crimson was distain'd:

He many a dog destroy'd, and many a cat;  
Of fleas his bed, of frogs the marshes, drain'd;  
Could tellen if a mite were lean or fat,  
And read a lecture o'er the entrails of a gnat.

He knew the various modes of ancient times,  
Their arts and fashions of each different guise;

Their weddings, funerals, punishments for crimes,  
Their strength, their learning eke, and rarities;

Of old habiliments, each sort and size,  
Male, female, high and low, to him were known;

Each gladiator-dress, and stage-disguise;  
With learned clerkly phrase he could have shewn

How the Greek tunic differ'd from the Roman gown.

A curious medalist, I wot, he was,

And boasted many a course of ancient coin;  
Well as his wife's he knewen every face,

From Julius Cæsar down to Constantine:

For some rare sculpture he would oft ypine,

(As green-sick damosels for husbands do;)

And, when obtained, with enraptured eyne,

He'd run it o'er and o'er with greedy view,

And look, and look again, as he would look  
it thro'.

His rich musæum, of dimensions fair,

With goods that spoke the owner's mind was fraught;

Things ancient, curious, value-worth, and rare,

From sea and land, from Greece and Rome  
were brought,

Which he with mighty sums of gold had bought:

On these all tydes with joyous eyes he pored;

And, sooth to say, himself he greater thought,

When he beheld his cabinets thus stored,

Than if he'd been of Albion's wealthy cities  
lord.

Here in a corner stood a rich 'scrutoire,

With many a curiosity replete;

In seemly order furnish'd every drawer,

Products of art or nature as was meet;

Air-pumps and prisms were placed beneath his feet,

A Memphian mummy-king hung o'er his head;

Here, phials with live insects small and great,

There stood a tripod of the Pythian maid;

Above, a crocodile diffused a grateful shade,

Fast by the window did a table stand,

Where hodiern and antique rareties,

From Egypt, Greece, and Rome, from sea and land,

Were thick besprent of every sort and size:

Here a Bubaman-spider's carcase lies,

There



There a dire serpent's golden skin doth shine;  
Here *Indian* feathers, fruits, and glittering flies;  
There gums and amber sound beneath the  
line,

The beak of *Ibis* here, and there an *Antonine*.

Close at his back, or whispering in his ear,  
There stood a spright ycleped *Phantasy*?  
Which, wheresoe'er he went, was always near:  
Her look was wild, and roving was her eye;  
Her hair was clad with flowers of every dye;  
Her glistening robes were of more various hue,  
Than the fair bow that paints the cloudy sky,  
Or all the spangled drops of morning dew;  
Their colour changing still at every different  
view.

Yet in this shape all tydes she did not stay;

Various as the chamælion that she bore,  
Now a grand monarch with a crown of hay,  
Now mendicant in silks, and golden ore:

A statesman, now equipp'd to chase the boar,  
Or cowed monk, lean, feeble, and unfed;

A clown-like lord, or swain of courtly lore;  
Now scribbling dunce in sacred laurel clad,  
Or Papal-father now, in homely weeds array'd.

The wight whose brain this *Phantom's* power  
doth fill,

On whom she doth with constant care attend,  
Will for a dreadful giant take a mill

Or a grand palace in a hog-stie find:  
(From her dire influence *me* may Heaven  
defend!)

All things with vitiated sight he spies;  
Neglects his family, forgets his friend,  
Seeks painted trifles, and fantastic toys,  
And eagerly pursues imaginary joys.

### THE POET:

#### A RHAPSODY.

OF all the various lots around the ball,  
Which Fate to man distributes absolute;  
Avert, ye Gods! that of the Muse's son,  
Cursed with dire poverty! poor hungry wretch!  
What shall he do for life? he cannot work  
With manual labour: shall those sacred hands,  
That brought the counsels of the gods to light;  
Shall that inspired tongue, which every Muse  
Has touch'd divine, to charm the sons of men:  
These hallow'd organs! these! be prostitute  
To the vile service of some fool in power;  
All his behests submissive to perform,  
Howe'er to him ingrateful? Oh! he scorns  
The ignoble thought; with generous disdain,  
More eligible deeming it to starve,  
Like his famed ancestors renown'd in verse,  
Than poorly bend to be another's slave,—  
Than feed and fatten in obscurity.  
—These are his firm resolves, which fate, nor  
time,

Nor poverty, can shake. Exalted high,  
In garret vile he lives; with remnants hung  
Of tapestry: But, oh! precarious state  
Of this vain transient world! all-powerful time!  
What dost thou not subdue? See what a chasm  
Gapes wide, tremendous! see where *Saul*  
enraged,

High on his throne, encompass'd by his guards,  
With levell'd spear, and arm extended sits,  
Ready to pierce old *Jesse's* valiant son,  
Spoil'd of his nose!—around, in tottering ranks,  
On shelves pulverulent, majestic stand  
His library; in ragged plight, and old;

Replete with many a load of criticism,  
Elaborate products of the midnight toil  
Of *Belgian* brains; snatch'd from the deadly  
hands

Of murderous grocer; or the careful wight  
Who vends the plant that clads the happy shore  
Of *Indian Patomack*, which citizens  
In balmy fumes exhale, when, o'er a pot  
Of sage-inspiring coffee, they dispose  
Of kings and crowns, and settle *Europe's* fate.

Elsewhere, the dome is fill'd with various  
heaps

Of old domestic lumber; that huge chair  
Has seen six monarchs fill the *British* throne;  
Here a broad massy table stands, o'erspread  
With ink and pens, and scrolls replete with  
rhyme:

Chests, tools, old razors, fractured jars half full  
Of muddy *Zythum*, sour and spiritless.  
Fragments of verse, hose, sandals, utensils  
Of various fashion, and of various use,  
With friendly influence hide the sable floor.

This is the bard's museum, this the fane  
To *Phæbus* sacred, and the Aonian maids:  
But, oh! it stabs his heart, that niggard fate  
To him in such small measure should dispense  
Her better gifts: to him! whose generous soul  
Could relish, with as fine an elegance,  
The golden joys of grandeur and of wealth;  
He who could tyrannise o'er menial slaves,  
Or swell beneath a coronet of state,  
Or grace a gilded chariot with a mien,  
Grand as the haughtiest *Timon* of them all.

But 'tis in vain to rave at destiny:  
Here he must rest and brook the best he can,  
To live remote from grandeur, learning, wit;  
Immured amongst the ignoble, vulgar herd,  
Of lowest intellect, whose stupid souls  
But half inform their bodies; brains of lead  
And tongues of thunder: whose insensate  
breasts

Ne'er felt the rapturous, soul-entrancing fire  
Of the celestial Muse: whose savage ears  
Ne'er heard the sacred rules, nor even the  
names,

Of the *Venusian* bard, or critic sage  
Full-famed of *Siagyra*: whose clamorous tongues  
Stun the tormented ear with colloquy,  
Vociferate, trivial, or impertinent,  
Replete with boorish scandal: yet, alas!  
This, this! he must endure, or muse alone,  
Pensive and moping o'er the stubborn rhyme,  
Or line imperfect—No! the door is free,  
And calls him to evade their deafening clang,  
By private ambulation;—'tis resolved:  
Off from his waist he throws the tatter'd gown,  
Beheld with indignation; and unloads  
His pericranium of the weighty cap,  
With sweat and grease discolour'd: then ex-  
plores

The spacious chest, and from its hollow womb  
Draws his best robe, yet not from tincture free  
Of age's reverend russet, scant and bare:  
Then down his meagre visage waving flows  
The shadowy perruque: crown'd with gummy  
hat

Clean brush'd; a cane supports him. Thus  
equip'd

He sallies forth; swift traverses the streets,  
And seeks the lonely walk: *Hail, sylvan scenes,*  
*Ye groves, ye valleys, ye meandering brooks,*  
*Admit me to your joys, in rapturous phrase,*  
Loud



Loud he exclaims; while with the inspiring Muse  
His bosom labours; and all other thoughts,  
Pleasure and wealth, and poverty itself,  
Before her influence vanish. Rapt in thought,  
Fancy presents before his ravish'd eyes  
Distant posterity, upon his page  
With transport dwelling; while bright learning's  
sons,

That, ages hence, must tread this earthly ball,  
Indignant seem to curse the thankless age,  
That starved such merit. Meantime, swallow'd up

In meditation deep, he wanders on,  
Unweeting of his way.—But, ah! he starts!  
With sudden fright! his glaring eye-balls roll,  
Pale turn his cheeks, and shake his loosen'd  
joints;

His cogitations vanish into air,  
Like painted bubbles, or a morning dream.  
Behold the cause! see! through the opening  
glade,

With rosy visage, and abdomen grand,  
A cit,—a dun!—As in *Apulia's* wilds,  
Or where the *Thracian Hebrus* rolls his wave,  
A heedless kid, disportive, roves around,  
Unheeding, till upon the hideous cave  
Of the dire wolf she treads; half dead she views  
His bloodshot eye-balls, and his dreadful fangs,  
And swift as *Eurus* from the monster flies.  
So fares the trembling bard; amazed he turns,  
Scarce by his legs upborn; yet fear supplies  
The place of strength; straight home he bends  
his course,

Nor looks behind him till he safe regain  
His faithful citadel; there spent, fatigued,  
He lays him down to ease his heaving lungs,  
Quaking, and of his safety scarce convinced.  
Soon as the *Panick* leaves his panting breast,  
Down to the Muse's sacred rites he sits,  
Volumes piled round him; see! upon his brow  
Perplex'd anxiety, and struggling thought,  
Painful as female throes: whether the bard  
Display the deeds of heroes; or the fall  
Of Vice, in lay dramatic; or expand  
The lyric wing; or in elegiac strains  
Lament the Fair; or lash the stubborn age,  
With laughing satire; or in rural scenes  
With shepherds sport; or rack his hard-bound  
brains

For the unexpected turn. *Arachne* so,  
In dusty kitchen corner, from her bowels  
Spins the fine web; but spins with better fate,  
Than the poor bard: she! caitiff! spreads her  
snares,

And with their aid enjoys luxurious life;  
Bloated with fat of insects, flesh'd in blood:  
He! hard, hard lot! for all his toil and care,  
And painful watchings, scarce protracts a while  
His meagre, hungry days! Ungrateful world!  
If with his drama he adorn the stage,  
No worth-discerning concourse pays the charge,  
Or of the orchestra, or the enlightening torch.  
He who supports the luxury and pride  
Of craving *Lais*: he! whose carnage fills  
Dogs, eagles, lions, has not yet enough,  
Wherewith to satisfy the greedier maw  
Of that most ravenous, that devouring beast,  
Yelp'd a poet. What new *Halifax*,  
What *Somers*, or what *Dorset* can'st thou find,  
Thou hungry mortal? break, wretch, break  
thy quill,

Blot out the studied image; to the flames

Commit the *Stagyrite*; leave this thankless  
trade;

Erect some pedling stall, with trinkets stock'd,  
There, earn thy daily half-pence, nor again  
Trust the false Muse; so shall the cleanly meal  
Repel intruding hunger.—Oh! 'tis vain,

The friendly admonition's all in vain;  
The scribbling itch has seized him, he is lost  
To all advice; and starves for starving's sake.

Thus sung the sportful Muse, in mirthful  
mood,

Indulging gay the frolic vein of youth;  
But, oh! ye gods, avert the impending stroke  
This luckless omen threatens! hark! methinks  
I hear my better angel cry, Retreat,  
Rash youth! in time retreat! let those poor  
bards,

Who slighted all, all! for the flattering Muse,  
Yet cursed with pining want, as land-marks  
stand,

To warn thee from the service of the ingrate.

#### TO CORDELIA.

FROM pompous life's dull masquerade,  
From pride's pursuits, and passion's war,  
Far, my Cordelia, very far!

To thee and me may Heaven assign  
The silent pleasures of the shade,  
The joys of peace, unenvied, though divine.  
Safe in the calm embowering grove,

As thy own lovely brow serene;  
Behold the world's fantastic scene!

What low pursuits employ the great,  
What tinsel things their wishes move,  
The forms of fashion, and the toys of state,  
In vain are all Contentment's charms,

Her placid mien, her cheerful eye,  
For look, Cordelia, how they fly!  
Allured by Power, Applause, or Gain,  
They fly her kind protecting arms;

Ah, blind to pleasure, and in love with pain!  
Turn and indulge a fairer view,  
Smile on the joys which here conspire:

O joys harmonious as my lyre!  
O prospect of enchanting things,  
As ever slumbering poet knew  
When Love and Fancy wrapt him in their wings!

Here, no rude storm of passion blows,  
But sports, and smiles, and virtues play,  
Cheer'd by affection's purest ray:

The air still breathes Contentment's balm,  
And the clear stream of pleasure flows  
For ever active, yet for ever calm.

#### A SONG.

THE shape alone let others prize,  
The features of the fair:

I look for spirit in her eyes,  
And meaning in her air.

A damask cheek, and ivory arm,  
Shall ne'er my wishes win,  
Gives me an animated form,  
That speaks a mind within.

A face where awful Honour shines,  
Where sense and sweetness move,  
And angel innocence refines,  
The tenderness of Love.

These are the soul of Beauty's frame,  
Without whose vital aid,  
Unfinish'd all her features seem,  
And all her roses dead.

But



But ah! where both their charms unite,  
How perfect is the view,  
With every image of delight,  
With graces ever new.  
Of power to charm the greatest woe,  
The wildest rage control,

Diffusing mildness o'er the brow,  
And rapture through the soul.  
Their power but faintly to express,  
All language must despair,  
But go behold Aspasia's face,  
And read it perfect there.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Mr. MAURICE DE IONGH, of *Kentish Town*; for an *Improvement in the Method of preparing Madder Roots and Madder*.—Nov. 29, 1813.

HE subjects the madder roots to manipulations by means of mills, which consist, first, of a common grinding or crushing mill, consisting of two vertical or rolling mill-stones, or pieces of other fit material, which, by means of an upright shaft, roll round upon a flat bed-stone or piece, and are provided with sweepers, or scrapers, which carry the material to be ground into the path of the stones, after the same may have been more or less spread or dispersed within or without that path, by the pressure exerted upon it. And the said sweepers, or scrapers, may be raised or lowered accordingly, as it may be required, that the action or effect of the same should be discontinued, or kept in activity. The mills are provided with other sweepers or scrapers, of a different form or inclination of the sweeping or scraping edge thereof; by means whereof the material can be swept and conveyed outward beyond the path of the stones. These last sweepers are also capable of being raised or lowered like the others.—He makes in the bed or floor of the mill, in that part which extends beyond the path of the stones or grinding rollers, one or more receptacles or spaces, into which he introduces drawers under covers, or sliding pieces, perforated in the manner of a sieve, with about seventeen holes in the length of one inch; such covers, or sliding pieces, being made to vibrate, by having an indented part along their superficial edge, or other convenient part, over which the sweeper or scraper, or sweepers or scrapers, are to pass, and about one-eighth of an inch below the common surface, to prevent the sliders from catching. Or if preferred, he leaves the said receptacles or spaces without drawers, and applies the perforated cover above the same, although he considers the drawers most convenient in practice.

He also uses a new machine or apparatus, which he calls a gin, consisting of a vessel or receptacle, so fitted up as to

revolve upon a line within, which may be called its axis; and also of a piece, either solid or having no accessible internal cavity therein, and of such dimensions, and so fitted up or mounted as to revolve within the said vessel or receptacle upon the same line or axis, and to leave a space between the internal surface of the said vessel or receptacle, and the external surface of the said piece. And the said vessel or receptacle is perforated with many holes, communicating between the said space and the outer air; and the surface of the said piece is studded with many points or protuberances, and so likewise may be the internal surface of the said vessel or receptacle, if preferred. The effects of a machine, of the nature described, upon such substances as may be introduced in moderately sized pieces into the said space, will be, that the points will scratch, and tear off, the external parts of such substances; and by that action, and the mutual friction of those parts or portions of the dust, will be produced, and will be thrown, by the centrifugal force of the rotation, through the holes in the said vessel or receptacle, into the room where the process is performed. The gin which he has found by experience to be effectual, is a cylinder, of four feet and a-half in length, and two feet and a-half in diameter, revolving on its axis, placed horizontally, and by hollow arbors fixed at each end. The internal piece is also a cylinder of wood, two inches shorter than the length of the cavity of the vessel or receptacle, and eighteen inches in diameter, revolving on its own arbor, which passes concentrically through the said hollow arbors, and rests upon separate bearings, and is worked by separate gear, (which gear, as to both cylinders, may be either drum and strap, or wheel work, and the convex surface of the said inner cylinder is studded all over with iron spikes, about three-eighths of an inch thick, at the distance of two inches and a-half asunder, and projecting about one inch. And in general he causes the outer cylinder to revolve twenty times, or thereabouts, in a minute, and the inner cylinder about



two hundred times in a minute. The quantity of about fifty-six pounds of madder roots is a proper charge for a gin of these dimensions; and, after remaining therein in work for about half an hour, the same will be well cleansed from the cutical or outward skin, and all external impurities which fly through the holes into the dust-room; and after having been passed over the fine sieve are put along with the mull, and the parts not passing through the sieve must be ground, and then also added to the mull. The cleansed or ginned roots are then taken to the mill, being previously dried if found necessary, and ground, and afterwards sifted in the fine sieve, by which treatment the fine sieve affords the quality called umbro; and that which falls over will be found of lighter colour, and harder, and is the heart of the roots, and is generally believed to be the best part. These parts are to be ground and sifted again, (after an additional drying, if thought necessary) till they all pass through the fine sieve, and constitute the highest and best quality, called crop.

To Mr. WILLIAM SAMPSON, of *Bishopsgate-street, Millwright; for raising Water.*—Oct. 3, 1814.

Mr. Sampson constructs and makes the barrel of his pump either round or square, or of any other figure suitable for the barrel of the pump, in order that a piston or paddle may be worked therein. And at a distance (which may be eight or nine inches, more or less) from the bottom of the said barrel, he fixes a partition, having a hole in or near the centre thereof, and other holes or perforations therein, which may be six or more, or fewer, in number, as may be preferred. And the said last-mentioned holes are fitted up with leathers, or moveable stops, or in such manner as is well known and effectual to produce in each of the same, the effect of a valve opening upwards, but in all other respects he makes the said partition watertight.

He makes a piston, or paddle, to fit and work in the said barrel, having a

valve or valves as aforesaid therein, to open upwards. And he adjusts the said piston or paddle, that the rod thereof shall be moveable or moved water-tight, or nearly so, in the hole near the centre of the partition, and that the piston or paddle itself shall work below the said partition, so that whenever the said piston or paddle shall be depressed in the pump charged with water, the valves therein will be opened, and afford a passage to the fluid; and whenever the said piston or paddle shall be raised again, the water will be forced upwards through the valves in the partition, and by a repetition of such strokes, the water will continue to be raised.

And he applies a spring, or springs, to the piston or paddle rod, either of spiral or other form, within side the barrel, or otherwise, according to the local or other circumstances under which the force shall or may be required to be exerted; by means of which spring, or springs, the said piston or paddle acquires a tendency to rise, and when left at liberty does rise and carry up the column of water along with it. And, although an operative spring or springs, of the kind here described, may be made and applied in various well-known ways, he makes use of a worm-spring, encircling the piston-rod, having one end thereof acting against a nut or stop upon the said rod, and the other end acting against the partition first described.—*Repertory:*

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WILLIAM BELL, of Edinburgh; for improvements in the apparatus for copying manuscripts, &c.—March 14.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WE have already submitted to our readers some interesting papers from the Transactions of this Society, and we now proceed to lay before them an abstract of one of the most extraordinary

discoveries made by the researches of modern science. It appears that PARIS, LONDON, and SOUTHAMPTON, are situated on bodies of strata, which have been assembled and formed in vast basins of chalk, by successively recurring



actions of sea and of fresh water, each covering a surface of from 400 to 1000 square miles. The first of these basins was discovered by M. M. CUVIER and BRONGNIART, and the two latter by Mr. THOMAS WEBSTER, of the Geological Society of London, whose interesting memoir appeared in the last volume of that Society's Transactions, and with considerable abridgment is now transferred to our pages.

*On the Freshwater Formations in the Isle of Wight, with some Observations on the Strata over the Chalk in the south-east part of England; by THOMAS WEBSTER, Member of the Geological Society.*

Among the geological researches which have lately been made in various parts of the globe, none have been more interesting than those of M. M. Cuvier and Brongniart in the environs of Paris. These naturalists have described a series of mineral strata differing in many respects from all that were formerly known, and particularly distinguished by their numerous and singular organic remains. The animals whose exuviae had hitherto been more commonly noticed in regularly stratified rocks were the inhabitants of an ocean: but many of the Parisian fossils belonged to fresh water lakes and marshes, thus developing new and unsuspected agents in the forming of mineral beds.

The strata described by the French naturalists are deposited in a cavity in the chalk stratum which extends through a considerable part of the north of France. The bottom of this hollow is extremely irregular; and before it was covered by the materials now found in it, must have presented partial cavities and projections, the latter appearing as so many islands piercing through the other strata; and it is an important observation that there is no correspondence between the irregular form of the bottom and that of the present surface of the country.

Although the number of distinct beds or layers in this basin is very considerable, yet the authors of the memoir have reduced them to eleven principal classes.

1. Chalk.
2. Plastic clay.
3. Coarse limestone and sandstone.
4. Siliceous limestone.
5. Gypsum and marl, containing bones of animals, forming the lower freshwater formation.
6. Marles of marine origin.
7. Sand and sandstone without shells.
8. The superior marine sandstone.

9. Buhr or millstone formation without shells, and argillaceous sand.

10. The upper freshwater formation, comprehending marles and buhrs with fresh-water shells.

11. Alluvium or earth of transportation, both ancient and modern, analogous to our gravel, &c. comprehending rounded pebbles, pudding stones, argillaceous marles, and peat moss.

Of these the three first above the chalk are of *marine* origin, and they cover the whole of the bottom of the basin.

The gypsum and accompanying marles they imagine to have been formed chiefly in *fresh water*, from the fossils contained in them. The next series of marles and sandstones, containing only *marine* shells, shows the sea to have again covered the last formed strata. Lastly, the upper *fresh-water* formation demonstrates this place to have been a second time converted into a lake. Such are the leading features of these remarkable strata.

It is the object of the present paper to describe a *similar series of formations*; from which it will appear that the circumstances which gave rise to the alternation of marine and freshwater strata were subject at distant places to the same general laws, and were therefore extensive in operation; conclusions in themselves not uninteresting, and tending to throw some light on the later revolutions which our planet has undergone.

The chalk of England, although it appears upon the surface only in detached hills and patches, is actually continuous through considerable tracts of country, where it exists at great depths, as is now ascertained by numerous wells and other sinkings. In the order of position which the strata of the chalk itself, and those which lie above and below it, bear severally to one another, there has been observed in distant places a remarkable agreement. And, although occasional varieties may be noticed, in consequence of the defect or redundancy of any one stratum, yet the law of the Wernerian school seems to hold good, viz. that the order of the beds is never inverted.

This agreement renders it extremely probable that the corresponding strata, found in different parts of the same country, arose from the same cause, and at the same time; and favours the idea that many of these, although now broken and unconnected, were originally continuous.

*Extent of the Isle of Wight Basin.*

In tracing the margin of the cavity in which these horizontal depositions of the Isle of Wight are found, I shall begin with the



the south side. The middle range of chalk hills in this island, together with the other highly inclined strata of Alum bay, form part of the ancient border. If we sail west from the Needles in the Isle of Wight, to Handfast point in Dorsetshire, we shall find that this vertical chalk range again makes its appearance in that coast, and may be traced thence through Corfe Castle to some distance beyond Lulworth; and from the correspondence in the line of direction of the Isle of Wight hills with those of Dorsetshire, and the general agreement in the position and nature of the strata, (the section of the Isle of Purbeck corresponding nearly to that of the Isle of Wight,) it appears extremely probable that at some former period these places were united. The clay however over the chalk, and part of the chalk itself, in Dorsetshire, is horizontal, differing in this respect from their position in Alum bay. There must, therefore, have been some twist in the chalk stratum, a remarkable instance of which I discovered at the other end of the chalk range beyond Lulworth.

#### *Extent of the London Basin.*

This extensive basin, like that of the Isle of Wight, is probably owing to a depression in the chalk stratum. Its south side is formed by a long line of chalk hills, including those of Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire, called the North Downs, extending through Basingstoke to some distance beyond Highclere Hill, in Berkshire. Its western extremity is much contracted, and seems to lie somewhere in the vicinity of Hungerford. Its north-western side is formed by the chalk hills of Wiltshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire. The most northern part of this boundary has not yet been well determined. On the east it is open to the sea, the coasts of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, being sections of the strata deposited in it.

The dip of the chalk of the North Downs from Dover to Guildford is from  $15^{\circ}$  to  $10^{\circ}$ , but in the narrow ridge of chalk called the Hog's-back, extending from Guildford to Farnham, the dip is very considerable, being above  $45^{\circ}$ . On the dip of the other sides I have had no opportunity of making any observations.

The depth of the chalk below the surface at London must be very considerable, since, though wells have been sunk several hundred feet, it has never been reached; but at a few miles south of the metropolis the chalk is frequently come to.

#### *Strata composing and contained in the Isle of Wight and London Basins.*

The authors of the French memoir, in order to obtain their general section, have collected the sections of various places; and, by comparing them together, have developed those alternations of marine and fresh-water deposits, which are analogous to those we are now considering. I shall follow nearly the same method; but, for greater simplicity, I shall divide the formations composing our basins into

##### 1. *Chalk formation.*

##### 2. *The lowest marine formation over the chalk, including the plastic clay and sand, together with the London clay.*

##### 3. *The lowest fresh-water formation.*

##### 4. *The upper marine formation.*

##### 5. *The upper fresh-water formation.*

##### 6. *Alluvium.*

##### 1. *Chalk formation.*

The south-east coast of England, and that of the Isle of Wight, afford us many excellent opportunities of examining the chalk. In numerous natural sections formed by cliffs, as well as in chalk-pits, I have observed it as distinguished into at least three strata, each of which has peculiar and distinctive characters.

The lower stratum is more or less argillaceous, and constitutes what is called the *chalk marl*. Together with the other strata, it frequently forms cliffs of considerable height, and, though differing little from them in colour, is easily distinguished by its constantly shivering with the frost, which always pulverizes a mass of it when exposed to the air for a few months; whereas, the others resist the weather in a much greater degree, and are often even employed as a material for building.

##### 2. *Lowest marine formation over the chalk.*

The clay and sand cliffs of Alum bay afford one of the most interesting natural sections that can well be imagined. They exhibit the actual state of the strata immediately over the chalk before any change took place in the position of the latter. For, although the beds of which they are composed are quite vertical, yet, from the nature and variety of their composition, from the great regularity and numerous alternations of the layers, and the other circumstances which have been already mentioned, no one who has viewed them with attention can doubt, that they have suffered no change except that of having been moved with the chalk from the horizontal to the vertical position.



The whole of these strata have evidently been formed at the bottom of an ocean, from the nature of the fossils contained in them, which, although entirely different from those of the chalk, are yet all of marine origin.

Upon reviewing the whole of the lower marine series of strata in Alum bay, and comparing it with other sections of the strata immediately over the chalk, we shall find it useful, for the present at least, to separate it into two great divisions: 1. *Sand and plastic clay.* 2. *London clay.*

On entering the London basin at the south side from the sea, after passing the chalk cliffs at North Foreland and Margate, the blue clay makes its first appearance at Reculver; and at Swale cliff and Whitstable it is again seen. But the isle of Sheppey, consisting entirely of this stratum, and whose lofty cliffs on the north side furnish very extensive sections, affords the best opportunity for studying it.

The clay of which these cliffs are composed, is in all respects similar to that which has been cut through in the neighbourhood of London at Highgate, and at the Regent's Park; and this place is particularly known on account of its furnishing abundance of the septaria, from which that excellent material for building under water and for stucco is made, known by the name of Parker's cement. These nodular concretions of stone-marl are separated from the clay by the action of the sea, and are collected upon the beach, and exported to various places, where they are calcined and ground.

At Sheerness, a well was sunk 330 feet through the blue clay, an account of which is in the Philosophical Transactions; and from this we may obtain an idea of the thickness of the stratum; for to this must be added 200 feet, the height of the cliffs, making in all 530 feet.

The cliffs of Sheppey have long been celebrated for the numerous organic remains found in them, a list of which, added by Mr. Jacob to his *Plantæ Favershamienses*, is well known. But a much more extensive collection has since been formed by Mr. Francis Crow, of Feversham, who has enriched it by the addition of above 700 different species of fossil fruits, berries, and ligneous seed vessels.

This ingenious and indefatigable collector, has also lately ascertained a number of fossil bodies found among them to be the excrescences produced by in-

sects on the branches of various trees; and I have been since favoured by him with a portion of the jaw of a crocodile, found in Sheppey; a fossil extremely interesting, since it is the only instance yet observed of the bones of this animal having been found in the London clay.

One of the most interesting sections above the chalk is to be seen at Woolwich, near the banks of the Thames. At this place the junction of the chalk with the strata over it is plainly to be seen. Over the chalk is a stratum about 30 feet thick, of very fine white sand, and towards the top there is a thin bed of clay. Next succeeds a stratum of about 10 or 12 feet, composed wholly of flint pebbles, which have been worn by water into their present forms, and lie in the utmost confusion piled on each other, having a vast number of fossil shells lodged in the interstices.

The whole has the appearance of having been at some period a heap washed up on the sea shore, similar to our modern beaches. The shells are entirely whitened, and, having lost their animal matter, are extremely brittle; their species however may be in general ascertained, although very few are to be found entire.

### 3. *Lower fresh-water formation.*

This formation is to be seen most distinctly in the section of the hill called Headen, which forms the northern boundary of Alum bay, in the Isle of Wight. It appears there in a series of beds of sandy calcareous and argillaceous marls; sometimes with more or less of a brownish coaly matter. Some of them appear to consist almost wholly of the fragments of freshwater shells, many of which are however sufficiently entire to ascertain their species. These are the *lymneus*, *planorbis*, and *cyclostoma*, and perhaps the *helix*; with a bivalve resembling the freshwater *mytilus*.

Land and river shells have been repeatedly discovered in various parts of England; and often at some depth under beds of sand and gravel. They are then often accompanied by the bones of land animals, as those of the elephant, hippopotamus, &c. and may be referred to a very ancient period, probably connected with some of these formations. None of them however had as yet been discovered imbedded in a stratum of rock. When they have been found under peat bogs they have been most probably produced in some of the later states of the earth.

### 4. *Upper marine formation.*

Over the lower fresh-water formation



in the Isle of Wight, a stratum occurs, consisting of clay and marl, which contains a vast number of fossil shells wholly marine. Few of these shells agree with the species that have been found in the London clay, and they are also considerably different from them in their state of preservation; most of them appearing to have undergone but little change, and some are even scarcely to be distinguished from recent shells. The situation of this bed, distinctly placed above the vestiges of a freshwater lake, would seem to indicate some great revolution in the relative level of the land and sea, since the time of the marine deposit, which we have already considered, and the above circumstances, combined with its position as regards the vertical beds of Alum bay, point out in strong characters a later period.

The substance of the stratum is chiefly marl of a light greenish colour, and the fossil shells are so numerous that they may frequently be gathered by handfulls, and are in general extremely perfect. I did not observe that the several species occupied separate beds, although they were much thicker together in some places than in others, and were then oftener accompanied by rounded nodules of greenish indurated marl. From the delicacy of the shells, and their perfect preservation, it is evident that they could not have been brought from great distances, but must have lived near to the spots where they are now found. This greenish marl is separated from the upper freshwater formation only by a bed of sand a few inches in thickness.

#### 5. *Upper fresh-water formation.*

I have now to describe the most remarkable and best characterized of all the strata in that hill in the Isle of Wight, called Headen, which has so frequently come under our examination. Here, immediately over the last-mentioned formation, there is a thin bed of sand of six inches, upon which rests immediately a very extensive calcareous stratum, fifty-five feet in thickness, every part of which contains freshwater shells in great abundance, without any admixture whatever of marine exuviae.

Many of the shells which are found imbedded in this stratum are quite entire, and these are mixed with numerous fragments of the same species. They consist, like the lower freshwater formation, of several kinds of lymnei, helices, and planorbes; and, from the perfect state of preservation in which they are found, must evidently have lived in the very

spots where they now are, the shells of these animals being so friable that they could not have admitted of removal from their original situations without being broken.

These organic remains, therefore, most distinctly mark the nature of the place where the strata enveloping them have been deposited. It must unquestionably have been the bosom of an extensive lake, in some period of the earth, far antecedent to human history; nor can we refrain from emotions of extreme astonishment when this conviction is forced upon us, nor help indulging in speculations on the revolutions which the earth must have undergone, when we consider how very differently these strata are now situated. Instead of being found in a hollow, they now compose the upper part of a hill; nor are they any more surrounded by those elevations which must have been essential to the confinement of the vast body of fresh water which furnished a habitation to myriads of animated beings, and of which we have nothing to demonstrate the former existence, except the nature of its depositions, which remain a faithful record.

#### 6. *Alluvium.*

Under this title may be comprehended all those collections of various materials, which have been transported at some former period from different parts of the globe, and deposited on the surface.

The whole of it is evidently composed of the detritus, or fragments of substances, which have been originally formed into regular strata, but which have been torn up and confusedly mixed together by violent and extraordinary causes, or gradually accumulated by rivers or meteoric agents. It is therefore, as might be expected, extremely various, according to the nature of the strata from which it has been derived.

Considered in this point of view, the study of it becomes particularly interesting, since it enables us to trace back, in some degree, the great changes which have taken place upon the surface of the earth.

In that part of our island which we are now considering, this alluvium or covering is of a nature peculiar to it. Besides the vegetable earth, clays, marls, and sands, which it possesses in common with other places, it is distinguished by a vast quantity of rounded siliceous pebbles of various kinds and sizes, which lie distributed in a very unequal manner, sometimes forming thick beds intermingled



gled with clay, sand, and small sharp fragments of flints, at other places mixed with shells of various kinds, and sometimes almost without any other substance. This compound is termed *flint gravel*.

When we observe a heap of these pebbles, we easily see that they consist of a great variety of kinds, and upon attentively examining them, we are able to reduce this variety to several classes.

Some are evidently fragments of the flinty nodules, originally belonging to the chalk strata. This is evinced by their mineralogical characters, their sharp conchoidal fracture, peculiar black colour, and by portions of the white crusts with which they were invested while in the chalk-beds still remaining attached to them.

In others, this origin is not so evident, the crusts having been entirely worn off, and the fragments themselves rounded by attrition. Yet their fracture, colour, and other circumstances, oblige us to suppose that these also were derived from the chalk. In many places the whole, or the greater part of the gravel, consists of these rounded chalk flints; and hence, probably, some have been induced to suppose, that all the pebbles of the London gravel have proceeded from the same source.

The *fossil-bones* of quadrupeds are frequently found in the alluvium of this part of England, and they appear to be of several dates.

The most ancient are entirely petrified, and, where found in the gravel, appear to have been washed out of the strata in which they were originally imbedded, which, from the part of the matrix still adhering to them, appears to have been calcareous. Mr. Parkinson has described some of those found at Walton and Harwich, which, however, were too much broken to enable him to ascertain distinctly the animal to which they belonged, but he conjectures them to be parts of the Mastodon of Cuvier.

The next class contains the bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and the Irish elk, which are no longer natives of this climate. These, however, are not petrified, and though generally in a state of decay, yet are sometimes quite perfect. They are particularly abundant in Suffolk and Norfolk; but have also been found at Brentford, in the Isle of Sheppey, and several other places. And it is particularly important to remark, that these are never found in the stratum of London clay,

but always upon it, and frequently accompanied by marl and freshwater shells.

Other bones of ruminating animals, as those of the horse, ox, and stag, not different from the living species, are frequently dug up at small depths, and are covered by peat, gravel, loam, &c.

In the freshwater formations of the basin of Paris, the bones of terrestrial animals are found, which do not belong even to known genera, and many of those found near the surface in their alluvium, belonged also to animals of great size, and which are now found only in countries very remote. We see, therefore, that a similar succession of animals has lived in this portion of the earth, during the various stages of its habitable state.

##### 5. Concluding observations.

One of the most interesting consequences deducible from the above examination of the last formed strata of this country, is, perhaps, the view which it seems to afford us, of establishing, in some degree, a series of epochs between the deposition of the chalk strata, and the formation of the present surface of the land; not indeed to be distinguished by computable time, since no date can be affixed to any of the changes to which I have alluded, but an order of succession of the great events, at least appears more than hypothetical, which it may be useful still further to consider.

The numerous vestiges of vegetables, as well as of animals, whose recent analogues are now seen only in tropical countries, involuntarily leads the mind to contemplate with wonder the altered condition of this portion of the globe. Have the laws which regulate the place and motions of this earth, in the system of the universe, been subjected to change? Are there in these any sources of irregularity or gradual alteration, the proofs of which can be detected? these are questions FOR ASTRONOMERS.

Of the unfathomable antiquity of these great and numerous collections of freshwater in the ancient world, we have, however, abundant proofs, in the admirable researches of Cuvier, on the extinct genera of animals which inhabited their borders.

It would seem to have been a circumstance accompanying the last great revolution which the earth has undergone, that siliceous earth has been held less abundantly in solution since that period. That event appears to have been accompanied by a process of destruction



struction merely; but former changes were alternately destructive and renovating or conservative. The animal and vegetable remains of the ancient world, are frequently impregnated with siliceous matter. But I believe no well authenticated instances can be adduced of such a process going on in our times. Petrification, indeed, in the proper sense of the word, seems now to have entirely ceased.

The existence of the marine strata placed above the lower freshwater formation in this country, as well as in France, is a circumstance much more difficult to explain, and would seem to require either a rising of the sea, or a sinking of the land in this part of the globe.

Alterations in the shape of the coasts, and the accumulation of sand and pebbles in various parts of the sea, affect the tides so considerably, as to occasion them to rise to very different heights at the same places at different periods; yet no change of this kind can be imagined sufficiently great to account for an effect so considerable as has been produced.

In the smooth and undulating surface of the chalk-hills, in the banks of gravel

of great extent, in the deep hollows often filled up again by the detritus of regular strata, in the direction of the principal ridges and valleys, we cannot but recognize the effect of *water*, the only agent which we know to be capable of producing such appearances.

Let us imagine an ocean in a violent state of agitation. The hills of chalk, and the last depositions of the globe, are torn to pieces; the flints are dispersed and rounded by attrition against each other; finally, currents carry them to great distances, and lodge them in hollows worn by the waters, or form them into ridges and other accumulations. Fragments of other rocks are intermixed; forests are torn up and levelled, and, with the vegetable soil, formed into morasses. The inhabitants of the land are destroyed and buried deep in this dreadful ruin. But a more surprising revolution ensues. Disorder ends; the waters retire; the northern continents are disclosed, become fitted for vegetation, and are peopled by the tribes of animals which now inhabit them.

\* \* See the *Monthly Magazine*, March 1, 1812, for an account of the Causes of these Changes.

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with an appendix, containing the whole law relating to horses; by William Flint. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Philosophic Mouse: a work adapted to render philosophical subjects pleasing to juvenile minds; by Jonathan Greaves. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Essays, Religious and Moral. In royal 12mo. 7s.

The Rejected Pictures, &c. with descriptive Sketches of the several Compositions, by some ci-devant and other Cognoscenti, being a supplement to the Royal Academy Catalogue of this Year: to which are added a few of the secret reasons for their rejection; by a member of the Hanging Committee. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

Recreations in Natural History, or Popular Sketches of British Quadrupeds; describing their Nature, Habits, and Dispositions: and interspersed with original anecdotes. 8vo. 2l. 8s.

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An Outline of Mineralogy and Geology, intended for the use of those who may desire to become acquainted with the Elements of those Sciences, especially of Young Persons, with four plates; by W. Phillips, member of the Geological Society. 5s. 6d.

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The White Doe of Rylstone, or the Fate of the Nortons; by William Wordsworth. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Ode to Desolation, with other Poems; by M. W. Hartstonge, esq. 8vo. 7s.

The False Alarm, or the Eastern Mistake, a Poem: to which is subjoined the Cow's Petition: most respectfully inscribed to the cultivators of Mangel-Wurzel; by Giles Esculent, esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Aliad, an heroic epistle. 2s.

Poems by Hugh Lawton, esq. royal 4to. 1l. 5s.

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Helga, in seven Cantos, with notes; by the Hon. Wm. Herbert. 8vo. 12s.

The Poetical Works, collected, of Lord Byron. 4 vols. foolscap 8vo. 1l. 8s.

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#### POLITICS.

Reflections on the progressive Decline of the British Empire, and on the Necessity of Public Reform; by H. Schultes. 1s. 6d.

Letters of Verax to the Morning Chronicle, on the assumed Grounds of the present War; by Wm. Godwin. 2s.

The Speeches of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, in the House of Commons, from his entrance into Parliament in 1768, to the year 1806, now first collected, in 6 vols. 8vo. 4l. 4s.

Liberty, Civil and Religious, by a Friend to both. 8vo. 3s.

The Parliamentary History of England, from the earliest period to the year 1803, from which last-mentioned epoch it is continued downward to the current time in the Work entitled, The Parliamentary Debates, published under the superintendence of T. C. Hansard, Peterborough-court. Vol. XXV. royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

The Parliamentary Debates of the Session 1813-14; comprising full and accurate reports of the speeches delivered, correct copies of addresses, Regent's speeches and messages, the most important parliamentary papers, petitions, and reports, the annual finance accounts, lists, indexes, &c. compiled under the superintendence of T. C. Hansard, Peterborough-court. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 3l. 3s.

#### THEOLOGY.

War inconsistent with the Doctrine and Example of Jesus Christ; by J. Scott, Stockport. 5s. 6d. per 100 copies.

Remarks on the Effusion of the Fifth Apocalyptic Vial, and the late extraordinary Restoration of the Imperial Revolutionary Government of France: to which is added, A Critical Examination of Mr. Frere's Combined View of the Prophecies of Daniel, Esdras, and St. John; by G. S. Faber, B.D. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Manual of Instruction and Devotion on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; by the Rev. John Hewlett, B.D. fc. 8vo. 5s.

Sermons on the most important Doctrines of the Gospel; by the Rev. John Thornton. 12mo. 4s.

An Essay on the Doctrine of the Trinity, attempting to prove it by reason and demonstration; founded upon duration and space, and upon some of the divine perfections, some of the powers of the human soul, the language of Scripture, and tradition among all nations; by the Rev. James Kidd, A.M. 8vo. 12s.

A Series of Questions upon the Bible; for the use of families and young persons: originally composed for Sunday Schools; by the Rev. Edw. Stanley, M.A. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Letters from France, written by a Modern Tourist in that Country, and descriptive of some of the most amusing manners and customs of the French; with characteristic illustrations from drawings taken on the spot; by M. S. 8vo. 4s.



# MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 55th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the  
THIRD SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. XXVII.** *To continue until the 5th day of July, 1816, certain Additional Duties of Excise in Great Britain.*

**Cap. XXVIII.** *For further continuing, until the 5th day of July, 1816, an Act of the 44th Year of his present Majesty, to continue the Restrictions contained in the several Acts of his present Majesty on Payments of Cash by the Bank of England.*

Whereas an Act was passed in the 44th Year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled the Act to continue, until six months after the ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace, the restrictions contained in several Acts made in the 37th, 38th, 42d, and 43d Years of the reign of his present Majesty, on Payments of Cash by the Bank of England; which Act has, by several subsequent Acts, been continued until the 25th day of March, 1815. And whereas it is highly desirable that the Bank of England should, as soon as possible, return to the payment of its notes in cash, but it is expedient that the provision of the said Act should be further continued. May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said Act shall be, and the same is hereby further continued until the 5th day of July, 1816.

**Cap. XXIX.** *To regulate the Trade between Malta and its Dependencies, and his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America; and also between Malta and the United Kingdom.*

Certain goods may be shipped from sugar colonies in America to Malta, in British-built ships, and by licence.—Ships allowed to load at Malta certain articles for the colonies.—Wine imported into the colonies to pay the duties payable on Madeira wine.—Goods may be exported from the colonies to Malta direct.—Certain goods may be imported from Malta direct to the colonies.—Goods of the Levant may be brought from Malta.—Persons free of Turkey company, to import raw silk from Malta.—Thrown silk may also be imported from Malta.

**Cap. XXX.** *For granting to his Majesty, until the 5th day of April, 1819, additional Duties of Excise in Great Britain on Sweets, Tobacco, Snuff, and Excise Licenses.*

**Cap. XXXI.** *To amend certain Acts respecting the Exportation and Importa-*

*tion of Sugar, and further to regulate the Importation of Sugar, Coffee, and other Articles from certain Islands in the West Indies.*

**Cap. XXXII.** *To rectify a Mistake in an Act of the present Session of Parliament with respect to the Duties on Sugar imported from the East Indies.*

**Cap. XXXIII.** *To continue, until the 5th day of July, 1816, certain Temporary or War Duties of Customs on the Importation into Great Britain of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

**Cap. XXXIV.** *To continue, until the 25th day of March, 1817, an Act made in the 49th year of his present Majesty, to permit the Importation of Tobacco into Great Britain from any place whatever.*

**Cap. XXXV.** *To grant to his Majesty an additional Duty of Excise on Tobacco in Ireland.*

**Cap. XXXVI.** *To grant to his Majesty a Duty of Customs on Tobacco imported into Ireland.*

**Cap. XXXVII.** *To amend several Acts respecting the Exportation and Importation of Sugar into and from Ireland; and further to regulate the Importation into Ireland of Sugar, Coffee, and other Articles, from certain Islands in the West Indies.*

**Cap. XXXVIII.** *To repeal so much of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, as directs that no Bleaching Powder, made in Ireland and brought into Scotland, should be removed into England.*

**Cap. XXXIX.** *To revive and continue, until the 25th day of March, 1820, several Laws relating to the Encouragement of the Greenland Whale Fisheries, and to the allowing Vessels employed in the said Fisheries to complete their full number of Men at certain Ports.*

**Cap. XL.** *For raising the Sum of two millions three hundred and twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty Pounds Irish Currency, by Treasury Bills, for the Service of Ireland, for the Year 1815.*

**Cap. XLI.** *To continue, until three Months after the ceasing of any Restriction imposed on the Bank of England from issuing Cash in Payment, the several Acts for confirming and continuing the Restrictions on Payments in Cash by the Bank of Ireland.*

VARIETIES,



# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

**THE** Editor of the *Monthly Magazine* proposes, in the course of the year 1816, to publish a complete *General Index* to the first FORTY Volumes of this *Miscellany*. It will be printed either in one very thick Volume, or in two of the size of the *Magazine* Volumes, divided into a very full index to the contents; and *Indexes* to the proper Names in the several departments of the Work. Of course no other Index to so great a variety of useful and interesting matter will be to be met with in any Language. It is proposed to print no more than are bespoke, and to charge it nearly at prime cost, which will not exceed 25s. if in one volume, or 30s. if in two. It will be prepared in the course of this year, and be put to press in the spring of 1816.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having proposed to subject advertisements to a duty, founded on a scale of length, a meeting of the booksellers of London and Westminster was held at the Chapter Coffee-House on the 19th of May, when it was unanimously resolved:

1. That any additional tax whatever on book advertisements would, in the opinion of this meeting, be most injurious to booksellers and printers, and to the interests of literature, and also be unproductive as a measure of finance.

2. That this measure would be peculiarly prejudicial to the business of booksellers, because the sale of books is chiefly dependent on the extent of advertising. The present expence of advertising amounts to nearly one-fourth of the whole cost of a single octavo volume, and in some cases consumes the whole profit of entire editions of school and other low-priced books, before they can be established. From this consideration alone, booksellers are at present frequently compelled to decline the publication of numerous useful works, to the great injury of literature, already so highly taxed, and to the consequent diminution of the revenue in the duty on paper, amounting from 20 to 30 per cent.

3. That the proposed duty on lists of books attached to pamphlets and periodical publications, belonging to the publisher himself, is unjust in principle, as it operates exclusively against his trade, by preventing him from announcing his own articles of sale; and would have no other effect than that of prohibiting this additional means of giving to them publicity.

4. That the proposed stamp-duty of a halfpenny upon each copy of any pamphlet or hand-bill contained in half a sheet or any

less piece of paper, and of one penny upon every whole sheet, will be an utter prohibition of many valuable communications; will inflict in numerous instances a tax on pamphlets and hand-bills, which will never be sold or circulated; will seriously injure the printing trade and indirectly operate in this and other instances as an infringement on the liberty of the press.

5. That the duty of two shillings per sheet on pamphlets has always been an unproductive and vexatious tax, and has subjected authors and publishers to many inconveniences and penalties; and that an extension of it to larger pamphlets would add to those inconveniences, with inconsiderable advantage to the revenue. The produce of the pamphlet duty for the last ten years, according to the return from the stamp-office, presented to the House of Commons, 22d May, 1815, having on the average produced only 566l. 1s. 4d. per annum.

In consequence of these remonstrances, and of others from a committee of the proprietors of provincial papers, the duty per scale of length was abandoned, but an extra duty of sixpence, making 3s. 6d. per advertisement, was persisted in and conceded.\*

Mr. SHARON TURNER has made considerable progress in the second volume of his *History of England*.

Mr. E. V. UTTERSON is preparing for publication, *Select Pieces of Early Popular Poetry*, in which no piece will be given that has been printed subsequent to the close of the 16th century; nor any that did not, either in its subject-matter or style, possess claims to popularity. The work is not intended to exceed two volumes, of the same size as Ritson's "*Ancient Popular Poetry*," and the impression will not exceed 250 copies.

Dr. MILLAR, editor of the fourth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, has announced for publication at Edinburgh, a new *Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature*, under the title of "*Encyclopædia Edinensis*," to be completed in six volumes, quarto.

Mr. DAVID LAING, architect and surveyor to the Board of Customs, proposes to publish, in imperial folio, *Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, public*

\* We feel it proper on this occasion to observe that we shall not add to the charge on the cover of this *Magazine*, and that our short advertisements will continue as heretofore at 12s. and our full page at 2l. 12s. 6d.



and private, executed in various parts of England, &c. including the plans and details of the New Custom House, London, with descriptions. It will contain not fewer than fifty plates, engraved by the best artists.

We notice, as matter of record, that, within these few years, a considerable circulation of books and of useful knowledge has taken place in consequence of a regularly organized system of canvassing for orders from house to house. Instead of depending on the slow and uncertain effect of advertisements on the Magazines and in Newspapers, certain publishers of cheap books and of works in weekly numbers now keep entire corps of pedestrian travellers, who canvas every town, village, and farmhouse, under the direction of county or district agents. The number of books sold by these means, has been described to us as so great, that editions of 20 or 30,000 copies of expensive works are commonly distributed without public cognizance, with great profit to their proprietors, his agents, and canvassers, and with corresponding advantages to the public morals and intelligence. The success of these publications is one effect of the increased establishments for educating the poor. The works are generally of a popular and striking character, and decorated with showy plates. Being issued in weekly six-penny-worths, the matter contained gratifies curiosity, while the mode of circulation accords with the means of the labouring classes, who are their readers and patrons. The chief persons engaged in this novel and useful trade are Messrs. BRIGHTLEY and Co. of Bungay; Messrs. NUTTALL and Co. of Liverpool and London; Messrs. ODDY, KELLEY, and CORNISH and Co. in London; and we have been assured, that the circulation of their several works affords profitable employment to above fifteen hundred persons in various parts of the United Kingdom. As one instance of this means of circulation, we may notice an extensive History of the late Wars, undertaken by Mr. BAINES, a respected printer at Leeds, and now in progress through the press, of which we are assured he is vending the enormous edition of twenty-five thousand, by means of these canvassing agencies.

The Rev. WM. M'GREGOR STIRLING has in the press an historical and statistical work (illustrated by engravings, one of them the effigy of a red-cross knight), to be entitled, *Priory of Inchmahome*. The chartulary of this ancient religious

house, of the order of St. Augustin, situated in a romantic island in the lake which bears its name, on the south-western extremity of Perthshire, is supposed to have been destroyed; but Mr. Stirling has been fortunate in procuring various documents, hitherto unpublished, which not only throw light on the history of Inchmahome, but illustrate ancient manners.

In a few months will be published, in two volumes quarto, the History of the most ancient and honourable Military Order of the Bath, its statutes, patents, laws, and regulations, from its first institution, a period anterior by several centuries to its supposed creation by Henry IV. to the present time; with correct lists of all the knights created during the last 400 years, accompanied by anecdotes of their talents and services. To the whole will be prefixed, a dissertation on ancient chivalry, its rise, progress, decline, and fall, illustrated by many superb engravings. The ancient part will be compiled principally from original manuscripts in the British museum and the imperial library at Paris.

The new and improved edition of Stephens' Greek Thesaurus, edited by A. J. VALPY, A.M. late fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Mr. E. H. BARKER, of Trinity College, Cambridge, will be published in parts, at 1l. 1s. each, large paper 2l. 2s. each; to be completed in three or four years. The copies to be printed not to exceed the number of subscribers.

Dr. POWELL has nearly ready for publication, a translation of the New Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Shortly may be expected, a History of the Pestilential Disorder that broke out in Andalusia in 1800, with detailed accounts of the fatal epidemics at Gibraltar in 1804; and at Cadiz in 1810 and 1813; to which will be added, observations on the remitting and intermitting fever in the military hospitals at Colchester, after the return of the troops from Zealand in 1809; by SIR JAMES FELLOWES, physician to the forces, and inspector of military hospitals.

The fifth and concluding number of Mr. BRITTON's History and Antiquities of Salisbury Cathedral Church, will be published on the first of August. It will contain six engravings, two woodcuts, and a large portion of letter-press. The public will then have a specimen of a new and elaborate work, which is intended to comprise ample historical accounts,



counts, with architectural illustrations of the cathedrals of England. This publication is intended to elucidate the architecture, the history, and the antiquities of each church, to furnish biographical anecdotes of all the bishops and other eminent persons belonging to the same; and to display the construction, styles, details, and effects, of these magnificent and truly national buildings. The draftsmen and engravers employed on the work, are artists of pre-eminent talents; and the size of the plates, with the style in which they are executed, and mode of selection and representation, are calculated to afford satisfaction to the architect, the antiquary, and the connoisseur. The following cathedrals are to be illustrated in succession after Salisbury:—Norwich to have twenty-four plates devoted to it, engraved by John and Henry Le Keux, John Scott, Wm. Smith, J. Lewis, J. Roffe, Ranson, W. Radclyffe, &c. from drawings by J. A. Repton, N. Mackenzie, and K. Cattermole. Peterborough, eighteen plates, by the above-named engravers, from drawings by R. Cattermole. Winchester, thirty plates; and York, thirty-six plates, from drawings by F. Mackenzie.

Mr. ASTLEY COOPER is preparing for republication his work on the *Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Hernia*.

WM. PITT, esq. late of Pendeford, is preparing for the press, a topographical *History of Staffordshire*, compiled from the most authentic sources, and to form a large volume in octavo.

The *Life and Correspondence of Lady Arabella Stuart*, cousin to James I. of England, compiled from original letters (never before published), are preparing for publication.

A work on the costume of the original inhabitants of the British Islands, is announced by SAMUEL RUSH MEYRICK, LL.D. and F.S.A. and CHARLES HAMILTON SMITH, esq. The sources therefore to which the editors have had recourse, consist not only of all the Greek and Roman writers have left, but of the more curious and less-known documents in the ancient British and Irish languages. The whole have been either copied from some ancient relic, or composed from the result of a comparison between the Greek, Roman, and Celtic notices.

It will be observed, that our list of new publications is this month shorter than usual, and it concerns us to have occasion to state, that the shock felt by all industry from the unnatural and profitless state of warfare, in which the

country has continued during so many years past, has blighted the reward of literary exertion, in common with that of all other labour. Without permanent peace, and the adoption of a more beneficent policy, that spirit of commercial enterprize which once formed the solid basis of our national glory, will either be entirely annihilated, or be forced to naturalise itself in more genial climates. On this subject there can be but one feeling among persons of ordinary intelligence, in every part of the empire.

The Rev. T. D. FOSBROOKE, M.A. F.A.S. author of the *History of Gloucestershire*, *British Monachism*, and the valuable *Illustrations of the Townley Statues*, printed in this Magazine, has just published, under episcopal sanction, for divinity students, general reading, distribution, and schools, a "*Key to the Testament, or Whitby's Commentary*," (abridged only,) with occasional aids from Dr. Hammond and Bishop Mann; at the low price of 3s. common, and 4s. fine paper. The work is stereotyped, in 12mo. to bind up with a common Testament, and is full and complete in its explanations.

Shortly will be published, by Mr. HARRIS and Mr. WILLIAM SAVAGE, a *Familiar History of England*, intended for the use of schools, divided into instructions and lessons, and constructed upon an entirely new plan. Each reign subsequently to the conquest will be decorated with a neatly engraved portrait of the sovereign.

Miss WEEKS has a new novel in the press, entitled, the "*Philanthropist*."

*Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell*, supposed to be written by himself, will shortly appear.

A well printed edition has just appeared of the immortal *Speeches* of that unsophisticated patriot, CHARLES JAMES FOX. They form a code of liberty, and a body of sound principles, which can never be too much studied, or too extensively circulated; we therefore congratulate the public on their collection in these volumes. It grieves us, however, to see the memory of Fox degraded by a time-serving preface, written by a noble Lord, who libels that great man when he asserts, that, if he had been living, he would have approved of the present war!

Mr. WILLIAM GODWIN had republished some able *Letters*, exposing the arrogant and puerile policy of the Confederates in making war to dictate to France that she shall not have a particular



cular person for her ruler; but, on the receipt of the news of the battle of Mont St. Jean, he judged it proper to suppress it, under the notion that the period was unfavourable to the reception of truth. As we fortunately possess a copy, we regret this decision, conceiving that, as the pamphlet is written with good temper, and abounds in clear and convincing arguments, its extensive circulation would have tended to expose much of the sophistry by which the common sense of the country has lately been bewildered.

A Treatise on Theology is preparing for publication, written by Mrs. LUCY HUTCHINSON, author of the "Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle and Town, &c. &c." To which it is proposed to add, a Letter, written by Mrs. Hutchinson to her daughter, on the principles of the Christian Religion; and also the Life of Mrs. Hutchinson, written by herself, a fragment.

Mrs. AGNES IBBETSON continues her truly ingenious communications to Mr. TILLOCH's Journal, on the physiology of plants. In a late paper she explains the phenomena of vegetable sustenance. She says, that some plants receive hardly any nutriment from the soil; while the immense quantity of hairs with which others are loaded, prove how much support they draw from the atmosphere; which, on the contrary, have innumerable skins on their leaves to shut out moisture, and therefore depend on the root for that support which they cannot procure otherwise. The *middle root* is merely a reservoir, within which is accumulated the provision that supports the plant. Its office appears to be to secrete and compound the juices collected by the *side roots*: these always keep near the surface of the earth, and *cull* the *richest* of its liquids from the unctuous matter which constitutes the upper soil. The *tap-root* collects the juices from a lower strata from the subsoil; and *there*, I doubt not, much of that which completes the bark is taken, besides the matter of the pollen. By the number of the *radicula* we may judge of the quantity of matter the tree takes in from the root. When it is designed to take in juices from the atmosphere, the instrument resembles a blow-pipe with many valves; but, when the nourishment is drawn from the earth, the instrument is a round figure like a diminutive sponge, about 2-10ths of an inch in length, with several valves. Another sort of small root she calls a *fibre*; and next to this are the hairs, useful in a dry

season, when more moisture is required. The quantity of matter taken in is proportioned to the *number of radicle, fibres, and hairs*, and not to the size of the *middle root*.

A gentleman near GRANT'S-TOWN has greatly reduced the expence of calcining clay, by burning it in pits in an airy situation. The pits were fifteen feet in length, three in depth, and six in width. Another gentleman has improved new moor land, by burning the clay, in small quantities, with the heathy surface, which at once communicates heat and nutriment to the soil. We believe, however, that the practice is not a novelty.

The flattering reception which was given to Mr. ROBERTSON BUCHANAN'S Essays on Mill-work, has induced him to persevere in writing on a subject of such allowed utility. The first of those essays, that "on the Teeth of Wheels," has for a considerable time been out of print, and, a new edition being called for, he proposes, instead of republishing that essay in its present state, to print a series of practical treatises on mill-work, beginning with a Treatise on the Teeth of Wheels, which will contain the result of many years' inquiry and experience.

Lord ELGIN has offered his Athenian marbles to Parliament; but several members demurred on the ground that they had been improperly removed from their ancient sites.

We have the satisfaction to observe that a steam yacht has been established between London and Margate. It is to go down one day and up the next, and start and arrive at regular hours within the day.

Mr. NORTHCOTE'S Supplement to his Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, may speedily be expected.

Mr. Professor BRANDE, in his course of Chemical Lectures at the Royal Institution, delivered this spring, speaking of the powders used as a substitute for soda-water, took occasion to observe, that, though these powders produce an effervescence when dissolved, arising from the disengagement of carbonic acid, the solution is very different indeed from soda-water, both in its constituent parts and its properties. As some of our readers may be unacquainted with the composition of what are called the sodaic powders, the following account will perhaps be acceptable. The powders consist of an alkaline carbonate, either of potash or soda, and a concrete acid, reduced to powder. The acid, though sold as the citric, is in reality the tartaric



taric acid, produced from the substance known as cream of tartar. When the powders are dissolved, the tartaric acid unites with the alkali, and the carbonic acid, or fixed air, immediately escapes, occasioning a momentary effervescence. A salt is formed in the solution, called by chemists the tartrate of potash, or soda: if the former alkali has been used, and the acid is in excess, the salt formed is nearly insoluble, and has a harsh taste, and an irritating effect on the stomach. Thus, a quantity of alkaline tartrate is taken into the system, which rather tends to increase than remove obstructions, and in many instances must be highly injurious. Soda-water, if prepared in the best manner, should contain a very small portion of carbonate of soda, which has a tendency to correct acidity on the stomach; it should contain also about eight times its own bulk of carbonic acid gas, part of which is in a state of loose combination with the water. A considerable quantity of this gas, however, appears to be united by a stronger chemical affinity, and will remain in the water some hours after it is poured out. This gas, acting as a solvent of all the different earths, and various other substances, gives to the soda-water a more diluent and deobstruent efficacy, than is possessed by common water; and to this cause we may ascribe the good effects of soda-water in removing bile and calculary concretions. The carbonic acid, in its concentrated state, as it exists in soda-water, is a more powerful solvent of metallic substances than is generally supposed. On which account the manufacture of soda-water, in vessels of copper, or other metals, ought carefully to be avoided, and too great caution cannot be observed by those who are in the habit of drinking soda-water, to have it free from any metallic impregnation, or improper admixture.

In the press, and shortly will be published, a Theological Hebrew and English Grammar and Lexicon, with points, entitled *A Key to the Holy Tongue*; by the Rev. S. LYON.

The Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh proposes, as the subject of the prize essay for 1816, the following question:—What changes of composition does the process of digestion in quadrupeds produce on earths, oxides, and earthy, alkaline, and metallic salts?

On the first of June will be published Part I. of *The Stock Exchange Atlas*, being a set of charts, shewing the variations in the prices of the public funds, from the year 1731 to 1815 inclusive,

compiled from the most authentic documents, and accompanied by an historical memoir of the funded property of Great Britain.

We learn from the *British Lady's Magazine*, that the author of the novels of *Waverley* and *Guy Mannering*, is a young gentleman of the name of FORBES, son of a baronet in Scotland.

A Miniature of Popery, faithfully reduced from the original picture, painted by the most eminent fathers of the church of Rome, is reprinting.

An Address to the Nation on the relative Importance of Agriculture and Manufactures, and the means of advancing them both to the highest degree of improvement of which they are capable, will speedily be published; with remarks on the doctrines lately advanced by Mr. Malthus on the nature of rent, and the relation it has to the amount of national income.

It has lately been proposed, and with a shew of reason, that iron should be used in the construction of casks instead of wood. To obviate the objection of rust, a coating has been invented; and, as one iron cask would last as long as ten wooden ones, the additional first cost of 40 or 50 per cent. would not be an objection.

Mr. Stirling is also about to publish an engraved chart, chronological and geographical, of British history, accompanied by a short memoir.

M. PROTTI, an Italian sculptor, has recently brought to London, and exposed to view in Panton-street, a variety of exquisitely beautiful specimens of the high state of that art in Italy. The example of Canova, and the munificent patronage of the Emperor Napoleon, have raised this art to a pitch of perfection in that country unequalled in any age.

A novel in three volumes, from the pen of a well-known literary character of the name of Algernon, will make its appearance in a few days, under the title of the *Royal Wanderer*, or the *Exile of England*.

The National Nautical Society, held in Pall Mall, have announced a variety of premiums for improvements, which evince its high importance in a national point of view, and its title to general patronage.

Mr. DAWE, R.A. has painted a fine picture of Miss O'NEILL, in the character of Juliet, equal to any specimen afforded by the British school; and Mr. G. Maile announces a large mezzotinto print by subscription.

A member of the medical profession has within the month been sentenced to suffer



suffer six months' imprisonment for causing some children to be exposed in the streets of London, while infected with the small-pox.

A new edition is nearly ready, in octavo and quarto, of Ecclesiastical, Historical, and Civil Memorials, relating chiefly to religion, and the reformation of it, and the emergencies of the church of England under King Henry VIII; in seven vols. with a large appendix, containing original papers, records, &c. &c. by JOHN STRYPE, M.A.

This work will be soon after followed by Annals of the Reformation and Establishment of Religion, and other various occurrences in the church of England, during the first twelve years of Queen Elizabeth's happy reign. Compiled faithfully out of papers of state, authentic records, public registers, private letters, and other original manuscripts. Together with an appendix, or repository, containing the most important of them; by JOHN STRYPE, M.A.

The Rev. R. FRASER, of Dunanew, is about to publish a manuscript, containing some remarkable passages in the life of his venerable ancestor the late Mr. William Vuffen, an eminent minister of the Baptist denomination in London, written by himself.

A continuation of the pasquinade, entitled Bonapartephobia, will soon appear, by the ingenious author of the first piece.

A Tour in Istria, Carniola, &c. &c. in the spring of 1814, by an English merchant, is almost ready for publication.

Mr. RICHARDSON has nearly ready, Illustrations of English Philology, in a critical examination of Dr. Johnson's dictionary; one volume quarto.

A collection of Critical Tracts on English Poetry, by Gascoigne, Webbe, Harrington, Campion, and others, edited by Mr. HASSELWOOD, will soon be published.

The Ancient and Modern History and Antiquities of the Borough of Reading, by Mr. J. MAN, will be published in the course of the present year, embellished and illustrated with upwards of twenty copper-plate maps and prints, by various artists.

Mr. WADD has lately opened the head of an epileptic subject, and found the left hemisphere of the brain entirely destroyed by suppuration. The patient, in the latter part of his life, was blind in the right eye. He retained his intellects to the last, and could sometimes express his wishes.

Mr. CARPUE has succeeded a second time in his nose formation, conducted on

the Asiatic plan, greatly improved. The subjects were both military.

The following reprints are in a state of forwardness:—Wit's Recreations, refined and augmented with ingenious Conceits for the Whittie, and Merrie Medicines for the Melancholie: with their new addition, multiplication, and division; or, Wit's Recreations, selected from the finest fancies of moderne Muses. Printed for the edition of 1640, and collated with all the subsequent editions. To which will be added, some prefatory remarks and memoirs of SIR JOHN MENNES, and Dr. JAMES SMITH. And Wit Restored, in severall select poems not formerly published; London, 1658. Also, Musarum Deliciæ; or, the Muses Recreation, containing severall pieces of poetique wit; London, 1656. The three works to be printed in two volumes, with all the cuts re-engraved by Mr. Bewick.

We are requested by a correspondent to state that very great benefits arise from the use of compresses, dipped in sweet oil, over the usual dressing for flesh-wounds; the relief from pain it affords is incredible, and, if frequently renewed, the benefit is increased proportionably. On the renewal of war, this intimation may mitigate the sufferings of many brave men.

During a late discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of Mr. M. MARTIN's plans for preventing mendicity, Mr. GEO. ROSE stated that there were on the whole somewhat more than 15,000 persons in the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood who subsisted by begging. The persons who had settlements in the metropolis or neighbourhood, amounted to 6,690, of whom 4,130 were children, and 2,540 adults. There were besides 2,604 persons who had settlements in different parts of England; of whom 1,374 were adults, and 1,230 children. Of the persons who had no settlement in this kingdom there were 5,310 Irish; of whom 3,273 were children, and 2,037 adults. The Scotch amounted to 504; of whom 309 were children, and 195 adults. The persons who had no settlement in any of these islands, amounted to 177. The result gave nearly 6,000 adults, and 9,000 children. They were not all beggars by trade, but some were artificers who could earn 40s. a week, when in health, but who were unprovided for when unable to obtain work. The result of his inquiry was, that if he allowed 3s. a day to each, though he knew to an absolute certainty that



that many of them obtained considerably more, the total would make 328,000l. a year, for the adults only.

A Bill is now in progress through the House of Commons, the object of which is to establish an uniformity of Weights and Measures throughout England and Scotland. Its principal object is to abolish all the present measures of capacity, that is, all liquid and dry measures, and to adopt one uniform measure throughout the realm. The weight of 10lb. avoirdupois of pure water, at the temperature of 56½ degrees, is to be the new gallon, and all its divisions and multiplies to be in proportion. This gallon has been found to contain 276 48-100 cubic inches, which is about 20 per cent. more than our wine gallon, nearly 3 per cent. more than the corn or Winchester gallon, and about 2 per cent. less than the ale gallon. No alteration is to take place in our weights or long measure; for the latter the present parliamentary yard is to be retained, which is to be corrected by the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London. The standard weight is to be the lb. avoirdupois, which is to be adjusted by measures of pure water of the aforesaid temperature, being equal in weight to 27 cubic inches, and 648 thousandth part of a cubic inch. The reason given for adopting avoirdupois instead of the troy standard

is stated to be, because a cube foot of pure water, of the above temperature, weighs 1000 ounces avoirdupois. The new system is to commence on the 24th June, 1816. All bargains, sales, and contracts, made in Great Britain, must be effected according to the above standards, under the penalty of forfeiture, that is, of making null and void all bargains of articles measured with a different standard. Severe penalties are likewise annexed to other misdemeanors relating to this new system.

## FRANCE.

M. RANQUE, physician at Orleans, has published a small book on the treatment of the Itch, in which he proposes to lay aside the use of ointments and sulphureous medicines. His medicine is prepared in the following manner:—Take, of powder of the grains of stavesacre, half an ounce, extract of the common poppy two drachms, boiled in a quart of water three quarters of an hour; do not express it; preserve it for use, and strain it when employed. Sometimes ten grains of the muriate of mercury are added. This decoction is applied warm in winter. It is to be rubbed thoroughly over the body three or four times a day, with a coarse linen rag, in such way as to break the pimples. It requires to be repeated from six to twelve days successively.

## MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N.W. LONDON;

From May 24 to June 24, 1815.

**T**HE Lichen simplex, a papulous eruption of the summer months, has made its appearance. I know of no cutaneous affection more truly constitutional than this. In all the cases which have fallen under my notice, it has been preceded by considerable indisposition, in most of them it was ushered in by languor, nausea, febrile pulse, and white tongue. In many, these symptoms were accompanied by head-ach and vertigo, all of which disappeared on the appearance of the pimples. In some the sudden retrocession of the eruption was followed by an immediate return of the disorder of the constitution.

An elderly man, of intemperate habits, while labouring under this complaint in its eruptive form, employed the vapour-bath to allay the excessive irritation. The papulae immediately disappeared, and were succeeded by vertigo, high fever, and great prostration of strength. These symptoms were, however, happily removed by the re-appearance of the eruption under the use of Mindernus's spirit, and the patient speedily recovered. This complaint, if left to itself, commonly runs its course in about three weeks; often in less time. I doubt whether medicine contributes any thing to its removal.

The patient reported last month to have been cured of jaundice by repeated bleedings, though relieved of that complaint, now labours under various anomalous symptoms, and evident disease of the liver, and her recovery is very doubtful.

Various cases of mild typhus have occurred, but none have been fatal, to my knowledge.

The acute rheumatism is still prevalent.

It is distressing to remark the universal prevalence of small-pox in a country to which the blessing of vaccination was first imparted. The recent convictions and penalties inflicted upon persons for exposing children, while under the influence of this complaint, will, it is hoped, operate in arresting its progress, by preventing inoculation, especially among the lower orders.



Three cases of confluent varicella have again occurred within my observation, two of which were pronounced, by men of rank in their profession, to be small-pox; the resemblance, at first sight, was certainly great, but on closer examination the distinction was evident. These are the cases, which, in the hands of the anti-vaccinists, have given rise to the reports of vaccine failures.

11, North Crescent, Bedford-square.

JOHN WANT,  
Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Prices of Merchandise, June 23, 1815.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Cocoa, West India	3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary	3	11	0	—	3	13	0	ditto.
—, —, fine	5	1	0	—	5	12	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0	1	7	—	0	1	8	per lb.
— Demerara	0	2	0	—	0	2	2	ditto.
Currants	4	15	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	18	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	90	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	58	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	6	0	0	—	10	10	0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	5	5	0	—	9	5	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	20	0	0	—	22	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	73	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	9	0	—	2	10	0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6	6	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
—, East India	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	6	0	—	1	9	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	per lb.
—, Pepper, black	0	1	0	—	0	1	1½	ditto.
—, —, white	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	6	3	—	0	6	6	per gallon.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	6	—	0	3	8	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	4	4	—	0	6	3	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	4	6	0	—	4	8	0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	5	0	0	—	5	5	0	ditto.
—, East India	2	8	0	—	3	16	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	6	18	0	—	7	2	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3	12	6	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	3	13	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	9	—	0	2	10	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	5	8	—	0	5	9	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per aum.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 1 g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1½ g.—Hambro', 15l.—Madeira, 3l. ret. 1l.—Jamaica, 6l. ret. 3l.—Newfoundland, 4l. ret. 2l.—Southern Fishery, out and home, 20l.

Course of Exchange, June 23.—Amsterdam, 30 10B 2U.—Hamburgh, 28 6 2½U.—Paris, 19 80B.—Leghorn, 58.—Lisbon, 70.—Dublin, 9 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; West India Dock, 145l.—Grand Junction CANAL 200l. per share.—East London WATERWORKS, 63l.—Albion INSURANCE OFFICE 42l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 9l. 10s. premium.

Gold in bars 5l. 4s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 18s. 6d.—Silver in bars 6s. 6½d.

The 3 per cent. reduced on the 26th were 56½, 4 per cent. 73½; and omnium 11½ premium.

ALPHABETICAL



# ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of May, and the 20th of June, 1845, extracted from the London Gazette.

## BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 78.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

ANDREWS J. Litchingdon, Essex, butcher. (Street and co. London)  
 Akers W. Uttoxeter, Stafford, butcher. (Blair and Cox)  
 Ascock J. St. Mary Axe, druggist. (Skyddall, London)  
 Abbey M. York, corn merchant. (Munby)  
 Aubury J. Stafford, innkeeper. (Blair and co.)  
 Brooks J. and J. Frith, Kensington, builders. (Walker and co. London)  
 Brandon T. W. H. Stockwell Green, coach maker. (Reardon and co.)  
 Blewett J. Gloucester, innkeeper. (Hooper, Ross)  
 Boyes B. Tokenhouse Yard, merchant. (Allan, Old Jewry)  
 Beeson R. Newport, Salop, victualler. (Morris)  
 Baderly J. Nottingham, grocer. (Statham and co.)  
 Bullard J. Maidstone, victualler. (Meymott, London)  
 Clarke W. H. Wycombe, Somerset, coal merchant. (Tanner, Bristol)  
 Cave S. Oxford street, mercer. (Hughes and co.)  
 Cooper J. Manchester, coach makers. (Heslop)  
 Corley J. Derby, joiner. (Greaves)  
 Craggs W. York, spirit and porter merchant. (Haire, Hull)  
 Chadwick J. London merchant. (Hurd)  
 Collins M. Park Place, Walworth, link manufacturer. (Fitzgerald)  
 Durrant T. Sussex, carrier. (Dyne, London)  
 Davies J. Pembroke, corn merchant. (Evans)  
 Edlesten J. Warrington, hatter. (Haddfield)  
 Fawcett P. Stamford Baron, Northampton, innholder. (Hopkinson)  
 French N. B. and co. Broad street, merchants. (Shaw and co. Blackfriars)  
 Gaspard E. George street, Minories, merchant. (Leigh and co.)  
 Graham J. Maddox street, Hanover square, tailor. (Palmer)  
 Grieve P. Essex street, Strand. (Sweet and co.)  
 Gower T. Essex, maltster. (Walford and co.)  
 George J. Monmouth, timber merchant. (Philpots)  
 Halliday, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Buskby)  
 Hill J. Bristol, grocer. (Cox)  
 Heurtly A. Portsmouth, merchant. (Atcheson, London)  
 Hoare J. jun. Percival street, Southampton square, mealman. (Stevens)  
 Hellewell J. Elland, York, woollen draper. (Wiglesfield and Thompson, Halifax)  
 Hagerty P. Whitechapel, carpenter. (Sheffield)  
 Johnson R. Liverpool, merchant. (Statham and co.)

Jones S. Little Wild street, cabinet maker. (Jennings and co.)  
 Kingsmill J. Rochester, leather seller. (Lewis, London)  
 Leonard T. Euston square, builder. (Edwards and co.)  
 McPherson W. Union street, Surrey, colour manufacturer. (Fowler)  
 Morley O. and co. Dancafer, York, spirit merchants. (Hill)  
 Norton C. Birmingham, builder. (Bird)  
 Nicholson T. Colford, Gloucester, maltster. (James)  
 Pawlett J. King street, Holborn, victualler. (Robinson and co.)  
 Paviour R. Westbury, Wilts, maltster. (Thompson and co. London)  
 Prosser W. jun. Worcester, grocer. (Mence)  
 Parker W. Bristol, bacon factor. (Brown)  
 Peake W. Leicester, hosier. (Pilkington)  
 Peice W. Worcester, maltster. (Saunders)  
 Payne J. H. Eury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, grocer. (Wine)  
 Pierce W. J. Kent Road, victualler. (Hall)  
 Pink A. Portsea, brewer. (Messum)  
 Roberts T. and co. Gloucester, tobacco pipe manufacturers. (Bevan, Bristol)  
 Rowley R. Newcastle upon Tyne, cork cutter. (Brown)  
 Rushton J. West Derby, joiner. (Avison and co.)  
 Rogers W. Oulney, innkeeper. (Thomas, London)  
 Ratcliff W. Warwick, farmer. (Saunders)  
 Richards F. M. Leicester, liquor merchant. (Dalby)  
 Rudd R. Gloucester, miller. (Boothfield, London)  
 Roberts J. Oxford street, silk mercer. (Phipps)  
 Ridout G. Bristol, maltster. (Jacques)  
 Robins W. T. Southwark, printer. (Southwark)  
 Saltmer T. and J. Manchester, hat manufacturers. (Haddfield)  
 Smith W. Liverpool, merchant. (Williamson)  
 Snook J. and F. Tiverton, Somerset, millers. (Bevan, Bristol)  
 Shepherd T. Kingston upon Hull, grocer. (Brown)  
 Sweet M. Taunton, St. Mary Magdalen, innkeeper. (Cornish)  
 Sellers W. High street, Poplar, shopfeller. (Courtten and co.)  
 Thwaites T. Durham, paper maker. (Duan)  
 Thomas W. Tichborne street, Olman. (Jones and co.)  
 Taylor D. P. Portsmouth, money scrivener. (Nettlefold, London)  
 Thorn J. jun. Manchester, druggist. (Foden)  
 Wright J. W. Hackney Road, horse hair manufacturer. (Richardson)  
 Williams E. Bristol, upholsterer. (Baynton)  
 Wilmot W. Clifton, cattle dealer. (Pilkington)  
 White S. Brown's Quay, wharfinger. (Lamb and co, London)  
 Williams R. Clerkenwell, printer. (Cook)  
 Yorke J. Kimbolton, corn merchant. (Anderton)

## DIVIDENDS.

Atkins W. Ipswich  
 Arnot D. Gracechurch street  
 Addington J. Tottenham Court Road  
 Ambrose T. Salter's Hall Court  
 Arkham W. Tokenhouse  
 Alexander W. Rumburgh, Suffolk  
 Brown R. Worcester  
 Busbury J. Chelsea  
 Bickers J. and co. Bucklersbury  
 Brooks J. Queen street, Cheapside  
 Burnup D. East Smithfield  
 Birch W. and co. Great Queen street  
 Balgott T. Preston, Lancaster  
 Bowler W. Castle street, Southwark  
 Barrett W. Broad street  
 Ball W. Liverpool  
 Brown F. Croydon  
 Barker J. Baldoek  
 Becker C. P. Louthbury  
 Brown T. Bishopsgate street  
 Bennett A. M. Queen square  
 Branch J. Manchester  
 Brickwood L. St. Andrew-under-shaft  
 Braddock S. Stafford  
 Bond J. Montague Place  
 Buller J. Taunton  
 Bourdillon W. Walthamstow

Brock W. and co. Warrford Court  
 Cox M. and J. Emsworth, Southampton  
 Curtis G. St. George's Fields  
 Culnie T. J. and co. Colchester  
 Canning H. Broad street  
 Canfield W. Hackney Road  
 Drapers C. Thavies Inn  
 Dean W. jun. Exeter  
 Dobson J. Liverpool  
 Edmeads W. Looe, Kent  
 Edlison T. Romford  
 Estlin N. Minckley, Leicester  
 Frazer T. Nicholas Lane  
 Gough J. Wem, Salop  
 Garton H. Nottingham  
 Gale J. Axminster  
 Goddon T. Maldstone  
 Garbet J. Liverpool  
 Hill M. Gainsborough  
 Herbert S. North Newton, Oxford  
 High T. Lancaster  
 Hutton W. jun. Devon  
 Hutchinson W. F. Liverpool  
 Hodson E. and H. Cross street, Hatton Garden

Hopkins T. Camden street, St. Pancras  
 Hewson D. Wigton  
 Hebbon T. College Hill  
 Haley P. Plymouth Dock  
 Harris W. Streatham, Surrey  
 Havard F. Hereford  
 Kendall R. Reading  
 Lord E. Rough lee, Lancaster  
 Maurice D. Marlborough, Wilts  
 Malleon J. K. Sweeting's Alley  
 Marriott R. Northampton  
 Mair T. Broad street buildings  
 Price T. and F. Red-cross street, Southwark  
 Reed T. jun. Cross street  
 Richards J. and co. Giffwell street  
 Steane J. Newport, Isle of Wight  
 Scott W. Wakefield, York  
 Smith T. Manchester  
 Smithers W. and co. Newport, Monmouth  
 Sageby M. Mayfield, Stafford  
 Townsend E. Maiden Lane, Covent Garden  
 Tyrrell J. Maldstone  
 Wilkinson L. Nottingham

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ALL the operations of husbandry, appertaining to the past and preceding months, have, with some exceptions, been most successfully finished. Potatoes have been well planted, turnips also, upon the best soils; but, on those of the stronger kind, the turnip tilths were rough, and the earliest plants have been much eaten by insects, probably the small slug. The hops show a luxuriance and strength of bine which seem to indicate recovery from the effects of cold on their early vegetation. They have received much



much benefit from the warm rains. All the green cattle crops have proved most abundant, and the greatest hay harvest of late years draws towards a conclusion, but with a considerable drawback from the wetness of the season.

The spring crops—oats, barley, beans, pease, seeds, are universally most luxuriant and promising, upon all dry and good soils; upon the wet and imperfectly tilled, the appearance of course is inferior. Oats, although partially injured by the slug and grub, it is expected, will be a vast crop. The latter-sown barleys in some parts look indifferently. The wheats just come into ear present an immense bulk, and upon dry and well tilled lands afford thus far promise of a most exuberant crop. But, throughout the common culture, both of wheat and beans, from the moisture of the spring, the weeds are excessively rank. In the northern and eastern part of the country, the blight in April was so severe as nearly to destroy vegetation in exposed situations and upon cold and poor lands; the wheats however which were affected with the early mildew have in a great measure recovered. Heavy rains have of late beaten down the wheats to a considerable extent, excepting the small quantity of those drilled at wide intervals, which have stood securely. An early harvest may be expected. Sheep-shearing had an early commencement. Wool in some parts, dull of sale, is yet expected to rise in price, but the sale of our home-grown fine wool has been extremely impeded by large importations. The price of fat meat does not equal in proportion the cost of store cattle, which is yet on the advance, and in some markets the quantity of sheep and lambs has not equalled the demand. Orchard fruit has suffered severely from the blight, and cider, already scarce, is likely to be still more so. Corn of all descriptions is gradually declining in price.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Mutton ditto.—Veal 6s. to 7s. 6d.—Pork 6s. to 7s.—Lamb 8s. to 8s. 8d.—Bacon 6s.—Irish ditto 5s.—Fat 4s. 3d.—Skins 20s. to 56s.—Potatoes 2l. 10s. to 12l.—Oil-cake 13l. 13s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 42s. to 75s.—Barley 22s. to 30s.—Oats 17s. to 30s.—The quartern loaf 11½d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 5s.—Clover ditto 4l. 4s. to 7l.—Swaw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 19s.

Middlesex, June 23,

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

### Barometer.

Highest 29.90. May 26. Wind East.  
Lowest 29.00. June 14. Wind S.W.

Greatest  
variation in  
24 hours,

4-tenths  
of an inch.

This variation  
has occurred several  
times in  
the course of this  
month.

### Thermometer.

Highest 74°. May 26. Wind S.W.  
Lowest 44°. May 20. — S.W.

Greatest  
variation in  
24 hours,

10°.

This variation occurred between the middle of the days of the 26th and 27th; on the former the thermometer was at 74°, on the latter, at the same hour, it was at 64° only.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 3½ inches in depth. There have been 14 or 15 days on which there has been more or less rain, but there have been also 12 days which may be called brilliant, the other 4, according to our usual classification, may be denominated fair. The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly points. The number of days in which the wind has come from the east, is much less this spring than the average number. The spring itself is, in almost all respects, much forwarder than any one since the year 1794: the best guide to this is the price of vegetables. In 1794 pease were, on the 19th of May, eighteen pence per peck; a price for which they were sold about the 31st of the same month this year: whereas we have known them, in the intervening 20 years, frequently from 3 or 4 to 8 or 10 times that price in the early days of June.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

### POLAND.

**T**HE Emperor of Russia has addressed the following letter to the President of the Polish Senate.

"PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE—With particular pleasure I announce to you, that

the fate of your country has been unanimously decided by the Powers assembled at the congress. In assuming the title of **KING OF POLAND**, I have desired to satisfy the wishes of the nation. The kingdom of Poland will be united with Russia by



by the bond of ITS OWN CONSTITUTION, on which I wish to found the happiness of the country. If the great interest of general tranquillity has not allowed the union of all the Poles under the same sceptre, I have at least endeavoured to alleviate, as much as possible, the pain of separation, and to obtain for them every where the peaceful enjoyment of their nationality. Before the formalities still to be fulfilled, permit the publication of all the points in respect to the definitive arrangements of the affairs of Poland; I wished to acquaint you with the substance of them, and I authorise you to publish to your countrymen the present letter. Receive the assurance of my sincere esteem. "ALEXANDER."

"Vienna, April 30, 1815."

We would ask, Where the Empire of Russia is to end? Before this extraordinary annexation, it stretched over 170 degrees of longitude, and 25 degrees of latitude; inhabited by semi-barbarous people, whose civilization and improvement might, one would think, sufficiently employ a paternal government at home.

#### ITALY.

An anticipated change has taken place in this country. Murat, who had been raised by his brother-in-law, Napoleon, to the throne of Naples, deserted his patron in the hour of difficulty, and threw himself on the *good faith* of the confederates, and the *courage* of the Neapolitans. As was to be foreseen, charges were adduced against him—his kingdom was assigned to another—and his resistance was then made the ostensible ground for dethroning him! His troops fled at the first fire of the enemy, as they had done before when led by Mack against the French; and King Joachim escaped as a fugitive to France, his queen and children being conveyed into Austria.

The following copy and extract of dispatches from LORD BURGHES, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Florence, dated TEANO, May 21, will explain some of the particulars of these events.

"I have the honour of congratulating you on the termination of the war with the government of Naples, closed by the military convention I herewith transmit, by which the kingdom, its fortresses, arsenals, military force, and resources, are, almost without exception, surrendered to the allies, to be returned to the lawful sovereign of the country, Ferdinand the Fourth.

After the successes obtained by General Nugent, and stated in my last dispatch, Gen. Bianchi received on the 18th a message from the Duke de Gallo, requesting an

interview, to communicate to him propositions he was charged with from Marshal Murat. A meeting for the next day was appointed; on the part of England Gen. Bianchi requested me to attend it, and in the absence of the British commander in chief, both by sea and land, I consented. I met, therefore, the Duke de Gallo, with Gen. Bianchi, on the morning of the 10th.

The conversation which ensued with that minister, led to no other result than in having given the allies an opportunity of stating to him the grounds on which alone they would engage to arrest their military movements. Having stated that he had no authority to treat on any basis of the nature so announced to him, the Duke de Gallo returned to Naples, having received, however, an assurance, that any propositions Gen. Carascosa might wish to make, should in the course of the following day, be received. The meeting with General Carascosa took place this morning. General Nieppugi, on the part of Austria, General Coletta, on that of Naples, and myself, in the absence of the British commanders in chief, negotiated the military convention.

On the part of Naples, propositions were at first made totally inadmissible; on our part the abdication of Marshal Murat was insisted upon. Gen. Coletta wished to secure for that person a safe retreat to France, but finding that such was totally impossible, and, having declared that he had no authority from Marshal Murat to treat with regard to him, the convention was agreed to.

It is impossible to conclude this dispatch without calling your lordship's attention to the manner in which the campaign, now terminated, has been carried on by Gen. Bianchi. The activity with which he has pushed his operations is almost without example. The constant successes which have attended his arms, are crowned in the satisfaction of his being able to re-establish the authority of the legitimate sovereign, without those misfortunes to the country attendant on protracted military operations.

With regard to Marshal Murat, he is stated to be in Naples, and General Bianchi has declared that he must consent to go to the Austrian hereditary states, where his future situation will be fixed; no answer whatever has been received from him."

Here followed the convention by which the whole of the kingdom, with the exception of Ancona, Gaeta, and Pescara, was surrendered to the allies; but those places have since capitulated. Italy now is subdivided between Austria, Naples, the Pope, and the King of Sardinia; the Republics being destroyed!

#### AUSTRIA.

A very important and extraordinary, though



though public, document, has been published by the never-to-be-forgotten Congress at Vienna, called "Extracts from Minutes of Conferences of the Powers, who signed the Treaty of Paris;" and is the report of commissioners appointed by the allied sovereigns to consider—

1. Whether the position of Bonaparte towards the powers of Europe has been changed by the first successes of his enterprise, or the events which have occurred since his arrival at Paris.

2. Whether his offer of sanctioning the treaty of Paris should determine the allied powers to adopt a different system from that announced in their declaration of the 13th of March.

3. Whether it be necessary or expedient to publish a new declaration, or to modify that of the 13th of March.

Their Report, which was presented to the Congress on the 12th inst. expresses in forcible terms a decided negative on all these points. It says, that Napoleon's situation has been altered, *de facto*, but not in a legal sense; and the will of the French nation, even if unanimous and undoubted, is null and without effect in the eyes of Europe, when it tends to re-establish a power proscribed by solemn engagements made by France herself with all the European states. The Treaty of Paris, having been annulled by the re-call of Bonaparte, instead of being sanctioned, should be renewed. The consent of France to the restoration of Napoleon, is equivalent to a declaration of war; and the allies, finding themselves in the same situation with respect to that power as on the 31st of March, 1814, will not take, after the experience of the past, the guarantee of a man who has no other pledge than his word, so often violated, or of a nation who supports such a man. It is, therefore, deemed unnecessary to publish a new declaration, or to modify that of the 13th of March, as, if events have changed, the principles on which it was founded have remained the same. This Report immediately received the approbation of the plenipotentiaries of all the confederated sovereigns, and, though it does not assume the title, it may be considered as the manifesto of the allies against France.

#### FRANCE.

There never was, said the *Moniteur*, a more interesting national fête than that of the *Champ de Mai*, of the 31st of May. All that which elevates the soul, a great compact sealed between a monarch and his people—France, repre-

sented by the chosen of its citizens, farmers, merchants, magistrates, soldiers, assembled round the throne—a great population covering the *Champ de Mars*, revived the recollection of the most memorable events. The throne of the emperor was in front of the military school, and in the centre of a vast amphitheatre, in which 15,000 persons were seated; about two hundred yards in front was another throne, which overlooked the whole *Champ de Mars*. The Emperor repaired to the *Champ de Mars*, and was received with universal acclamations. Mass was celebrated by the Archbishop of Tours, at which Cardinal de Bagarie and four other bishops assisted. The mass ended, the members of the deputation, about five hundred in number, ascended the steps of the throne, when M. DUBOIS D'ANGERS addressed his majesty to the following effect:—

"SIRE,—The French people gave you the crown, you deposed yourself without their consent, and they now impose it upon you again. A new contract is formed between your majesty and the people. Assembled from all points of France, we come to state the will of the people, the only legitimate source of authority of which we are the immediate organs. What is the meaning of this hostile league of allied kings, whose warlike preparations astonish all Europe, and are so afflicting to humanity. By what act have we provoked this aggression? Have we since the peace attempted to dictate laws to them?—We do not wish a chief of their appointment, we wish one of our own. They wish to prescribe *personally* to us. You, Sire, who were so often master of their capitals, and have so generally spared them—you they have *personally proscribed*. This hatred towards you renders you dearer to us. They menace us with an invasion: but it will not be the first time we shall have conquered Europe arrayed in arms against us. A million of functionaries, of magistrates, who for twenty-five years have followed one system; 500,000 warriors; 6,000,000 of freeholders, possessed of national estates; and twice as many citizens, actuated by the same principles; all these Frenchmen are not the Frenchmen of the Bourbons, who would only reign for the sake of a class of privileged persons, who, during twenty-five years, were either pardoned or punished?

Opinion itself, that sacred property of man, was pursued and persecuted by them, even in the peaceful sanctuary of letters and the arts.

Sire, a throne erected by foreign arms, and surrounded by incurable errors, crum-



bled in an instant before you, because you brought back to us from a retirement which is fertile in great thoughts only to great men, all the wanderings of our true glory—all the hopes of our true prosperity.

How! has not your triumphal march from Cennes to Paris taken the film from all eyes? In the history of all nations and of all ages, is there any scene more national, more heroic, more impressive? That triumph which has not cost any blood: is it not sufficient to undeceive our enemies? Do they wish for triumphs more bloody? Well then, Sire, expect from us all that a heroic founder has a right to expect from a nation, faithful, energetic, generous, unshakeable in its principles, invariable in the object of its efforts—independence of foreign power, and liberty at home.

The three branches of the legislature are about to act: only one sentiment will animate them; confident in the promises of your majesty, we trust to you, we trust to our representatives, and to the chamber of peers, the care of revising, consolidating, and perfecting in concert, without precipitancy; without shock, with maturity and wisdom, our constitutional system, and the institutions which should be its guarantees. And, still, if we are compelled to fight, let only one cry re-echo in our hearts. Let us march against the enemies who wish to treat us as the lowest of nations. Let us all press around the throne, whereon sits the father and the chief of the people and of the army.

Sire, nothing is impossible for us—nothing shall be omitted to secure our honour and independence, treasures dearer to us than life. Every thing shall be attempted—every thing shall be effected, to shake off an ignominious yoke. We say it to the nations—may their chiefs attend to it. If they accept your offers of peace, the French people will expect from your strong, liberal, and paternal administration, the means of consolation for the sacrifices that peace has cost; but, if they leave us only the choice between war and shame, the entire nation will rise up for war; it is ready to disengage you from the offers, perhaps too moderate, which you have made, to spare Europe a new convulsion. Every Frenchman is a soldier; victory will follow our eagles; and our enemies, who reckoned on divisions amongst us, will soon regret having provoked us."

The energy and sensibility of the orator communicated itself to the whole assembly, and the whole Champ de Mars resounded with cries of *Vive la Nation!* *Vive l'Empereur!* At this moment the arch-chancellor proclaimed the result of the votes, declaring the acceptance of the new constitution, with the exception of

only 4,207 votes. The herald of arms then declared the acceptance of the new constitution by the French people. The grand chamberlain having placed before the throne a table, on which the constitution was placed, the arch-chancellor presented the pen to Prince Joseph, who gave it to the emperor, and his majesty signed it. The table being removed, the Emperor thus addressed the meeting:—

"FRENCHMEN,—As EMPEROR, CONSUL, SOLDIER, I hold every thing from the people. In prosperity, in adversity, in the field of battle, in council, on the throne, and in exile, France has been the only object of my thoughts. I sacrificed myself like a certain king of the Athenians, in the hope of seeing the promise which was made me kept inviolate—that the natural integrity of France should be preserved, as well as its honour and its rights. The indignation which was created by seeing those sacred rights, acquired by twenty-five years of victory, on the point of being lost for ever, has, however, again placed me on the throne, which is more dear to me, because it is the palladium of the rights of the people.

"FRENCHMEN! In traversing France, in the midst of that public joy which accompanied me to the capital, I counted on a long peace. My thoughts were solely turned on the means of consolidating our liberty, by a constitution founded on the will and interests of the people, and I convoked the CHAMP DE MAI. I learn, however, that those Princes who had annihilated the dearest interests of the people, wish to make war upon us. They intend to take from us all our northern fortresses to add to the new kingdom of the Netherlands, and to reconcile their own quarrels by dividing between them Lorraine and Alsace. We must prepare for war. In the mean time, before I go personally to encounter the hazard of war, my first anxiety is to secure the liberties of the nation.

"FRENCHMEN! When we have repulsed these unjust invaders, and when Europe will have been convinced of what is due to twenty-eight millions of Frenchmen, a solemn law will unite all existing differences relative to our former Constitutions.

"FRENCHMEN! You are about to return to your departments, tell your fellow citizens that circumstances are critical; but that with union, energy, and perseverance, we shall come victorious out of this contest of a great people against its oppressors. Generations to come will scrutinize our conduct. A nation loses all which loses its independence. Tell your fellow citizens that those foreign monarchs whom I made kings, or preserved as such, who in the time of my prosperity besought my alliance, and the protection of the French nation, now direct all their power against my person. If I were not convinced that it is in fact our country at which they aim,



aim, I would place at their mercy that existence against which they are so much enraged: but tell to our fellow-citizens, that, while the love they show for me continues so ardent, the rage of our enemies will be powerless.

"FRENCHMEN! My will is that of the people.—My rights are theirs. My honour, my glory, my happiness—can be but the honour, the glory, and the happiness of France!"

It would be difficult to express the emotion which displayed itself on all countenances, during this oration of the emperor, or the acclamations which succeeded it.

Then the grand almoner, the Archbishop of Bourges, approached the throne, and presented on his knees the Holy Evangelists to the emperor, who took the oath in these words,—

"I swear to observe, and to make to be observed, the Constitution of the empire."

The prince arch-chancellor, advancing to the foot of the throne, pronounced first the oath of fidelity to the Constitution; the whole assembly then repeated it with one acclamation. The assembly, instead of returning to their seats, crowded round the emperor, who was then encircled like the father of a family. They did not retire until after the singing of the *Te Deum*, when the presidents of the electoral colleges advanced to receive the eagles destined for the national guard of the respective departments. The emperor, then throwing off his imperial mantle, thus addressed the assembly:—

"Soldiers of the national guard, of the troops of the land and of the sea, I confide to you the imperial eagle, which you swear to defend at the expence of your blood, against the enemies of your country."

Universal shouts of "we swear it," continued for a length of time, during which the emperor placed himself on the elevated throne in the midst of the Champ de Mars, as colonel of the national guards, and delivered the eagles to the presidents of the departments—Count Chaptal, president of the electoral colleges of Paris; and Count Durosset, lieutenant-general, received the eagles of the national guard; and Count Friant, that of the imperial guards; the troops then encircled the throne, and the EMPEROR thus addressed them:—

"SOLDIERS!—I confide to you the imperial eagle.—You swear to perish, if necessary, in defending it against the enemies of the country."

The immense army, which surrounded the throne, interrupted the emperor by thunders of applause, repeating, "WE SWEAR IT." Silence being again obtained, the emperor continued,

"You, soldiers of the national guard of

Paris, swear never again to allow the strangers to pollute with their presence the capital of the great nation."

He was again interrupted by continual shouts of "WE SWEAR IT." He continued,

"And you soldiers of the imperial guard, you swear even to surpass yourselves in the campaign about to open, and to die rather than allow the invaders to dictate laws to your country!"

The whole Champ de Mars now resounded with indescribable acclamations. Then the troops, amounting to upwards of 50,000 men, of whom 27,000 were national guards, defiled before the emperor, amidst cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* and the shouts of the people, who were collected in all directions. The EMPEROR then returned on foot to the military school, in the midst of an immense crowd, who pressed round him so as almost to prevent his passage.

The votes for and against the Constitution were as follows:—

	For it.	Against it.
Departments	1,040,050	3,612
Army	222,000	320
Navy	22,000	275
Total	1,288,375	4,207

On Wednesday the 7th, Napoleon opened the meeting of the House of Peers and Representatives by the following speeches from the throne. M. LANJUNARS, a member of the Convention, and founder of the Jacobin Club, had been elected president of the latter.

"Gentlemen of the Chamber of Peers and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Representatives—For the last three months existing circumstances and the confidence of the nation have invested me with unlimited authority. The present day will behold the fulfilment of the wish dearest to my heart: I now commence a constitutional Monarchy.

Mortals are too weak to insure future events; it is legal institutions alone which fix the destinies of nations. Monarchy is however necessary to France, to guarantee the liberty, the independence, and the rights of the people.

Our constitution and the laws are scattered; one of our most important occupations will be, to collect them into a solid body, and to bring the whole within the reach of every mind. This work will recommend the present age to the gratitude of future generations. It is my wish that France should enjoy all possible liberty. I say possible, because anarchy always resolves itself into absolute Government.

A formidable coalition of Kings threatens our independence; their armies are approaching our frontiers.

The frigate *La Melpomene* has been attacked and captured in the Mediterranean, after a sanguinary action with an English



English ship of 74 guns. Thus blood has been shed in the time of peace!

Our enemies reckon on our internal divisions. They excite and foment a civil war. Assemblages have been formed, and communications are carried on with Ghent, in the same manner as with Coblenz in 1792. Legislative measures are, therefore, become indispensibly necessary; and I place my confidence, without reserve, in your patriotism, your wisdom, and your attachment to my person.

The liberty of the press is inherent in our present constitution; nor can any change be made in it without altering our whole political system; but in the present state of the nation, it must be subject to legal restrictions. I therefore recommend this important matter to your serious consideration.

My Ministers will inform you of the situation of our affairs. The Finances would be in a satisfactory state, except from the increase of expence which the present circumstances render necessary; yet we may face every thing, if the receipts contained in the budget were all realizable within the year. To the means of arriving at this result, my minister of Finances will direct your attention.

It is possible that the first duty of a prince may soon call me to head the sons of the nation, and fight for the country—the army and myself will do our duty.

You, Peers and Representatives, give to the nation an example of confidence, energy, and patriotism; and, like the Senate of a great people of antiquity, swear to die rather than survive the dishonor and degradation of France. Then the sacred cause of the country shall triumph!"

After receiving addresses from the two houses, Napoleon set out for his northern army, which had been concentrated on the Sambre. The bloody events that followed are fully described in the subsequent *British and French accounts*, which, owing to their importance, we have contrasted.

Napoleon continued his retreat, after the battle, to Paris, where he arrived on the 21st, and convoked a council of ministers. On the 22d, on the two chambers being apprized of the misfortunes of the army, they declared their sittings permanent, and passed a variety of energetic resolutions to secure their own independence. On the same day Napoleon, with a view to remove the alleged ground of the hostilities of the confederated sovereigns, magnanimously

determined once more to sacrifice himself to the welfare of his country, and published the following declaration:

"FRENCHMEN!—In commencing war to maintain the national independence, I relied on the union of all efforts, of all wills, and the concurrence of all the national authorities. I had reason to hope for success, and I braved all the declarations of the powers against me.

"Circumstances appear to me changed. I offer myself as a sacrifice to the hatred of the enemies of France. May they prove sincere in their declarations, and have really directed them only against my power! My political life is terminated, and I proclaim my son, under the title of Napoleon II., Emperor of the French.

"The present ministers will provisionally form the council of the government. The interest which I take in my son, induces me to invite the chambers to form without delay the regency according to law.

"Let all unite for the public safety, in order to maintain the nation independent.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

After a long discussion, the chamber of representatives decreed—

"That the president with his bureau shall repair to Napoleon, for the purpose of expressing to him, in the name of the nation, their acknowledgments and the respect with which it accepts the noble sacrifice which he has made to the independence and the happiness of the French nation.

"That there shall be named without delay a commission of five members, of which three shall be chosen from the chamber of representatives, and two from the chamber of peers, for the purpose of exercising provisionally the functions of government, and that the ministers shall continue their respective functions under the authority of this commission."

The five members chosen as an executive council of regency were, CARNOT, FOUCHÉ, GRENIER, CAULAINCOURT, and QUINETTE.

The confederates have therefore attained their professed object, and Napoleon is no longer sovereign of France! Will their practices now accord with their past declarations; or will Europe be subject to the horrors of another crusade, for the absurd purpose of destroying the eternal and immutable principles of truth and liberty?—We never remember a period when the public mind was so deeply affected as by these events.

### British Accounts.

*London Gazette Extraordinary.*

Letter from the Duke of Wellington to Earl Bathurst.

Waterloo, June 19, 1815.

My Lord,—Bonaparte having collected

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the

### French Accounts.

"GENERAL ORDER.

"*Acisnes*, June 14, 1815.

"Soldiers!—This day is the anniversary of Marengo and of Friedland, which twice decided the destiny of Europe. Then, as

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after.



the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th corps of the French army and the Imperial Guards, and nearly all the cavalry, on the Sambre, and between that river and the Mense, between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th, and attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobez, on the Sambre, at day-light, in the morning.

I did not hear of these events till the evening of the 15th, and I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to march; and afterwards to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters to prove that the enemy's movement upon Charleroi was the real attack.

The enemy drove the Prussian posts from the Sambre on that day, and General Zieten, who commanded the corps which had been at Charleroi, retired upon Fleurus; and Marshal Prince Blücher concentrated the Prussian army upon Sombref, holding the villages, in front of his position, of St. Amand and Ligny.

The enemy continued his march along the road from Charleroi towards Bruxelles, and on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the Prince de Weimar, posted at Frasne, and forced it back to the farm-house on the same road, called *Les Quatre Bras*.

The Prince of Orange immediately reinforced this brigade with another of the same division, under General Perponcher, and in the morning early regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from Nivelles and Bruxelles, with Marshal Blücher's position.

In the mean time I had directed the whole army to march upon *Les Quatre Bras*, and the 5th division, under Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton, arrived about half past two in the day, followed by the corps of troops under the Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau.

At this time the enemy commenced an attack upon Prince Blücher with his whole force, excepting the 1st and 2d corps; and a corps of cavalry under Gen. Kellerman, with which he attacked our posts at *Les Quatre Bras*.

The Prussian army maintained their position with their usual gallantry and perseverance, against a great disparity of numbers, as the 4th corps of their army, under General Bulow, had not joined, and I was not able to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to march, had not arrived.

We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed all the enemy's attempts to get possession of it. The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery; he made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed

after Austerlitz, as after Wagram, we were too generous! We believed in the protestations and in the oaths of princes whom we left on the throne! Now, however, coalesced among themselves, they would destroy the independence and the most sacred rights of France. They have commenced the most unjust of aggressions. Let us march, then, to meet them. Are they and we no longer the same men.

"Soldiers, at Jena, against these same Prussians, now so arrogant, you were one against three, and at Montmirail one against six!

"Let those among you who have been prisoners of the English, detail to you the hulks, and the frightful miseries which they suffered!

"The Saxons, the Belgians, the Hanoverians, the soldiers of the Confederation of the Rhine, lament that they are compelled to lend their arms to the cause of princes, the enemies of justice and of the rights of all nations; they know that this coalition is insatiable! After having devoured twelve millions of Poles, twelve millions of Italians, one million of Saxons, six millions of Belgians, it must devour the states of the second rank of Germany.

"The madmen! a moment of prosperity blinds them. The oppression and humiliation of the French people are beyond their power. If they enter France, they will there find their tomb.

"Soldiers! we have forced marches to make, battles to fight, dangers to encounter; but, with steadiness, victory will be ours; the rights, the honour, the happiness of the country will be re-conquered.

"To every Frenchman who has a heart, the moment is arrived to conquer or perish.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

"The Marshal Duke of DALMATIA,  
*Charleroi, June 15.*

On the 14th the army was placed in the following manner:—

The imperial head-quarters at Beaumont.

The 1st corps, commanded by General D'Erlon, was at Solfre on the Sambre.

The 2d corps, commanded by Gen. Reille, was at Ham-sur-Heure.

The 3d corps, commanded by Gen. Vandamme, was on the right of Beaumont.

The 4th corps, commanded by Gen. Gerard, had arrived at Philippeville.

On the 15th, at three in the morning, Gen. Reille attacked the enemy, and advanced upon Marchiennes-au-Pont. There were various engagements, in which his cavalry charged a Prussian battalion, and made 300 prisoners.

At one in the morning, the Emperor was at Jamignon-sur-Heure.

Gen. Daumont's division of light cavalry sabred two Prussian battalions, and made 400 prisoners.

Gen. Pajol entered Charleroi at mid-day. The sappers and miners of the guard were with the advance to repair the bridges. They



pulsed in the steadiest manner. In this affair his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton, and Major-gen. Sir Jas. Kempt, and Sir Denis Pack, who were engaged from the commencement of the enemy's attack, highly distinguished themselves, as well as Lieut.-gen. Charles Baron Alten, Major-gen. Sir C. Halket, Lieut.-gen. Cooke, and Major-generals Maitland and Byng, as they successively arrived. The troops of the 5th division, and those of the Brunswick corps, were long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42d, 79th, and 92d regiments, and the battalion of Hanoverians.

Our loss was great, as your lordship will perceive by the enclosed return, and I have particularly to regret his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, who fell fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

Although Marshal Blücher had maintained his position at the Sombref, he still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest in which he had been engaged, and as the fourth corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back, and concentrate his army upon Wavre; and he marched in the night after the action was over.

This movement of the marshal's rendered necessary a corresponding one on my part, and I retired from the farm of Quatre Bras upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo the next morning, the 17th, at ten o'clock.

The enemy made no effort to pursue Marshal Blücher. On the contrary, a patrolle which I sent to Sombref in the morning, found all quiet, and the enemy's videttes fell back as the patrolle advanced. Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following, with a large body of cavalry, brought from his right, the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge.

This gave Lord Uxbridge an opportunity of charging them with the 1st Life Guards, upon their debouché from the village of Genappe, upon which occasion his lordship has declared himself to be well satisfied with that regiment.

The position which I took up in the front of Waterloo, crossed the high roads from Charleroi and Nivelles, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Merke Braine, which was occupied; and its left extended to a height above the hamlet Ter la Haye, which was likewise occupied.—In front of the right centre, and near the Nivelles road, we occupied the house and garden of Hougoumont, which covered the return of that flank; and in front of the left centre we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with Marshal Prince Blücher at Wavre

They were the first to penetrate into the town as sharpshooters.

Gen. Clari, with the 1st hussars, advanced upon Gosselies, on the Brussels road; and Gen. Pajol upon Gilley, on the Namur road.

At three in the afternoon, Gen. Vandamme debouched with his corps on Gilley.

Marshal Crouchy arrived with the cavalry of Gen. Exelmans.

The enemy occupied the left of the position of Fleurus; at five in the afternoon, the emperor ordered an attack. The position was turned, and carried. Four squadrons of the guard, commanded by Gen. Letort, the emperor's aide-de-camp, broke three squares; the 26th, 27th, and 28th, Prussian regiments were routed. Our squadrons sabred from 4 to 500 men, and took 150 prisoners.

During this time Gen. Reille passed the Sambre at Marchiennes-au-Pont, in order to advance upon Gosselies with the divisions of Prince Jerome and Gen. Bachila, attacked the enemy, took from him 250 prisoners, and pursued him on the road to Brussels.

We thus became masters of the whole position of Fleurus.

At eight in the evening, the emperor reentered his head quarters at Charleroi.

This day cost the enemy five pieces of cannon and 2,000 men, of whom 1,000 are prisoners. Our loss is 10 men killed and 80 wounded, the greater part belonging to the squadrons of the guard who made the charges, and to three squadrons of the 20th dragoons, who also charged a square with the greatest intrepidity. Our loss, though trifling in amount, has been sensibly felt by the emperor, from the severe wound received by Gen. Letort, his aide-de-camp, in charging at the head of the squadrons.

We have found some magazines at Charleroi. The joy of the Belgians it would be impossible to describe. There were some villages which, on the sight of their deliverers, formed dances; and every where there is a movement which proceeds from the heart.

In the report of the major-general of the staff, the names of the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves will be inserted.

The emperor has given the command of the left to the Prince of Moskwa, who, in the evening, had his head-quarters at Quatre-Chemins, on the road to Brussels.

The Duke of Treviso, to whom the emperor gave the command of the young guard, has remained at Beaumont, ill of the rheumatism, which has forced him to keep his bed. The 4th corps, commanded by Gen. Gerard, arrives this evening at Chatelet. It would be impossible to describe the good spirit and ardour of the army.

*In the rear of Ligny, evening of June 16.*

The emperor has just obtained a complete



Wavre through Ohaim; and the Marshal had promised me that in case we should be attacked he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary.

The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the third corps, which had been sent to observe Marshal Blücher, on a range of heights in our front, in the course of the night of the 17th. and yesterday morning: and at about ten o'clock he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougomont. I had occupied that post with a detachment from General Byng's brigade of guards, which was in position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of Lieut.-colonel Macdonel, and afterwards of Colonel Home; and I am happy to add, that it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

This attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these the enemy carried the farm-house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the legion which occupied it had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful, and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the life guards, royal horse guards, and 1st dragoon guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of Major-general Sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle.

These attacks were repeated till about seven in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of the artillery, to force our left centre near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which after a severe contest was defeated, and having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of General Bulow's corps by Euschermont upon Planchenorte and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, and as Marshal Prince Blücher had joined in person, with a corps of his army to the left of our line by Ohaim, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery.

The attack succeeded in every point; the enemy was forced from his position on the heights and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him, as far as I could judge,

one

pleat victory over the Prussian and English armies united, under the orders of Lord Wellington and Marshal Blücher. The army at this moment debouched by the village of Ligny, in advance of Fleurus, to pursue the enemy.

*Fleurus, June 17, four in the morning.*

The battle of yesterday lasted till ten o'clock in the evening. We are still in pursuit of the enemy, who has experienced a terrible overthrow. We have hitherto 8,000 prisoners, 20 pieces of cannon, and several standards, many officers of rank, among others Count Lutzuw. We expect at day-break to collect a great number in the villages of St. Amand, and others who were cut off by the movement which the emperor caused his guard to make. The grenadiers and chasseurs of the old guard massacred entire masses, and have lost very few men.

It appears that it was a charge of the bayonet by the imperial foot guard which decided the battle.

The enemy must have been extremely numerous.

I never saw such enthusiasm in our soldiers.

The columns which marched to battle, the wounded which returned from being dressed, never ceased to exclaim "Live the Emperor!"

LETTER FROM THE MAJOR-GENERAL  
TO THE WAR MINISTER.

*Fleurus, June 17, 1815.*

Monsieur Marshal,—I announced yesterday, from the field of battle of Ligny, to his imperial highness Prince Joseph, the signal victory which the emperor has gained. I returned here with his majesty at eleven o'clock in the evening, and it was necessary to pass the night in attending to the wounded. The emperor has remounted his horse to follow the success of the battle of Ligny. It was fought with fury, and the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the troops. We were one to three.

At eight o'clock in the evening the emperor marched with his guard: six battalions of the old guard, the dragoons, and horse-grenadiers, and the cuirassiers of Gen. Delort, debouched by Ligny, and executed a charge which separated the enemy's line. Wellington and Blücher saved themselves with difficulty: the effect was theatrical. In an instant the firing ceased, and the enemy was routed in all directions. We have already several thousand prisoners, and 40 pieces of cannon. The 1st and 6th corps were not engaged. The left wing fought against the English army, and took from it cannon and standards.

At night I will give you further details, for every instant prisoners are announced. Our loss does not appear enormous; since, without screening it, I do not reckon it at more than 3,000 men.

BATTLE



one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, with their ammunition which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during twelve hours, and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blücher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night; he has sent me word this morning that he has taken sixty pieces of cannon belonging to the imperial guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c. belonging to Bonaparte, in Genappe.

I propose to move, this morning, upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operations.

Your lordship will observe, that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss; and I am sorry to add, that ours has been immense. In Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton, his Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who has frequently distinguished himself in his service, and he fell, gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position was defeated. The Earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through this arduous day, received a wound by almost the last shot fired, which will, I am afraid, deprive his Majesty for some time of his services.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct till he received a wound from a musket-ball through the shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your lordship, that the army never, upon any occasion, conducted itself better. The division of guards, under Lieut.-gen. Cooke, who is severely wounded; Major-gen. Maitland, and Major-gen. Byng, set an example which was followed by all; and there is no officer, nor description of troops, that did not behave well.

I must, however, particularly mention, for his Royal Highness's approbation, Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Clinton, Major-gen. Adam, Lieut.-gen. Charles Baron Alton, severely wounded; Major-gen. Sir Colin Halket, severely wounded, Col. Ompteda, Col. Mitchell, commanding a brigade of the 4th division; Major-gen. Sir James Kempt and Sir Denis Pack, Major-gen. Lambert, Major-gen. Lord E. Somerset, Major-gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, Major-gen. Sir C. Grant, and Major-gen. Sir H. Vivian; Major-gen. Sir O. Vandeleur; Major-gen. Count Dörnberg. I am also particularly indebted to Gen. Lord Hill for his assistance and conduct upon this as upon all former occasions.

The artillery and engineer departments were conducted much to my satisfaction by Col. Sir G. Wood and Col. Smyth; and I had

#### BATTLE OF MONT ST. JEAN.

At nine in the morning, the rain having somewhat diminished, the 1st corps put itself in motion, and placed itself with the left on the road to Brussels, and opposite the village of Mont St. Jean, which opposed the centre of the enemy's junction. The second corps leant its right upon the road to Brussels, and its left upon a small wood within cannon-shot of the English army. The cuirassiers were in reserve behind, and the guards in reserve upon the heights. The 6th corps, with the cavalry of General D'Aumont, under the orders of Count Lobau, was destined to proceed in rear of our right to oppose a Prussian corps which appeared to have escaped Marshal Grouchy, and to threaten to fall upon our right flank, an intention which had been made known to us by our reports, and by a letter from a Prussian general taken by our light troops.

The troops were full of ardour. We estimated the force of the English army at 80,000 men. We supposed that a Prussian corps which might be in line towards the right might be 15,000 men. The enemy's force then was upwards of 90,000 men—ours less numerous.

At noon, all the preparations being terminated, Prince Jerome, commanding a division of the 2d corps, and destined to form the extreme left of it, bore upon the wood of which the enemy occupied a part. The cannonade began. The enemy supported with 30 pieces of cannon the troops he had sent to keep the wood. We made also on our side dispositions of artillery. At one o'clock Prince Jerome was master of all the wood, and the whole English army fell back behind a curtain. Count d'Erlon then attacked the village of Mont St. Jean, and supported his attack with 80 pieces of cannon, which must have occasioned great loss to the English army. All the efforts were upon the Plateau. A brigade of the 1st division of Count d'Erlon took the village of Mont St. Jean; a second brigade was charged by a corps of English cavalry, which occasioned it much loss. At the same moment a division of English cavalry charged the battery of Count d'Erlon by its right, and disorganised several pieces; but the cuirassiers of Gen. Milhaud charged that division, three regiments of which were broken and cut up.

It was three in the afternoon. The emperor made the guard advance to place it in the plain upon the ground, which the first corps had occupied at the outset of the battle. This corps was already in advance. The Prussian division, whose movement had been foreseen, then engaged with the light troops of Count Lobau, spreading its force upon our whole right flank. It was expedient, before undertaking any thing elsewhere, to wait for the event of that attack. Hence all the measures of reserve were ready to succour Count Lobau, and overwhelm



I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Adjutant-gen. Major-gen. Barnes, who was wounded; and of the Quarter-master-gen. Col. Delancy, who was killed by a cannon-shot in the middle of the action. This officer is a serious loss to his majesty's service, and to me at this moment. I was likewise much indebted to the assistance of Lieut.-col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who was severely wounded, and of the officers composing my personal staff, who have suffered severely in this action. Lieut.-col. the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, who has died of his wounds, was a most promising officer, and is a serious loss to his majesty's service.

Gen. Kruse, of the Nassau service, likewise conducted himself much to my satisfaction, as did Gen. Trip, commanding the heavy brigade of cavalry, and Gen. Vanhope, commanding a brigade of infantry of the king of the Netherlands.

Gen. Pozzo di Borgo, Gen. Baron Vincent, Gen. Muffling, and Gen. Alava, were in the field during the action, and rendered me every assistance in their power. Baron Vincent is wounded, but I hope not severely; and Gen. Pozzo di Borgo received a contusion.

I should not do justice to my feelings, or to Marshal Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day, to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them.

The operation of Gen. Bulow, upon the enemy's flank, was a most decisive one; and even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack, which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire, if his attacks should have failed, and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them, if they should unfortunately have succeeded.

I send, with this dispatch, two eagles, taken by the troops in this action, which Major Percy will have the honour of laying at the feet of his Royal Highness.

WELLINGTON.

A subsequent dispatch, dated *Brussels*, states, that five thousand prisoners had been brought in, among whom were Count Lobau and Gen. Cambrone. In truth, the panic which disorganized the French, resembled those of the battles of Pavia and Pultowa.

The treason of which Napoleon complains, was confirmed by private accounts from the British army, which stated, that some French regiments, during the action, called *Vive les Bourbons*.

Blucher followed the French on the road to Laon, and Wellington on that to Cateau. The French represent the Prussian army as nearly destroyed, and the loss of the British is said to be 20,000 *hors de combat*!

••• The killed and wounded will be given in our Supplementary Number, published on the 30th of July.

overwhelm the Prussian corps, when it should have advanced.

In this state of affairs the battle was gained; we occupied all the positions which the enemy occupied at the outset of the battle; our cavalry having been too soon and too ill employed, we could no longer hope for decisive success. But Marshal Grouchy, having learned the movement of the Prussian corps, marched upon the rear of that corps, which insured a signal success for next day. After eight hours fire, and charges of infantry and cavalry, all the army saw with joy the battle gained, and the field of battle in our power.

At half after eight o'clock, four battalions of the middle guard, who had been sent to the platform on the other side of St. Jean, in order to support the cuirassiers, being greatly annoyed by their fire, endeavoured to carry the batteries with the bayonet. At the end of the day, a charge directed against their flank by several English squadrons put them in disorder, and obliged them to recross the ravine. Several regiments near at hand seeing some troops belonging to the guard in confusion, believed it was the old guard, and in consequence fled in disorder. The cry, *all is lost*, the guard is driven back, was heard on every side. The soldiers pretend even that on many points several ill-disposed persons cried out, *sauve qui peut*! However it may be, a complete panic spread itself throughout the whole field of battle, and they threw themselves in the greatest disorder on the line of communication; soldiers, cannoneers, caissons, all hurry to this point; the old guard, which was in reserve, was attacked, and completely cut up.

In an instant the whole army was nothing but a mass of confusion: all the soldiers and arms were mixed *pel-mel*, and it was utterly impossible to form a single corps. The enemy, who perceived this great confusion, immediately attacked with their cavalry, and increased the disorder, and such was the confusion owing to night coming on, that it was impossible to rally the troops, and to point out to them their error. Thus, a battle terminated, a day of false manœuvres rectified, the greatest success insured for the next day, and all lost by means of a momentary panic. The squadrons placed on the side of the emperor were disorganized and destroyed by an overwhelming force, and there was nothing left but to follow the torrent. The park of reserve, all the baggage which had repassed the Sambre, in short every thing on the field of battle remained in the power of the enemy.

The emperor crossed the Sambre at Charleroi at five o'clock in the morning. Philippeville and Avesnes have been given as the points of re-union.

A dispatch from MARSHAL GROUCHY, of the 21st, states, that, on the 19th and 20th, He and Vandamme destroyed several thousand Prussians.



## GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 14th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the BUDGET of the year, as beneath. It thereby appears, that the outgoings of the nation are anticipated by the minister at NINETY millions for the army, navy, &c.; besides above FORTY millions for the interest of the debt, civil list, &c. making the anticipated expenditure of the year ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MILLIONS, or, thirteen millions more than last year, and TEN TIMES what it was before the war was begun against the French revolution in 1793.

Supplies.		£
NAVY	-	14,897,255
Transports	-	3,746,945
		<hr/> 18,644,200
ARMY	-	13,786,759
Extraordinaries (1814)	-	11,988,436
Ditto (1815)	-	12,000,000
Barracks	-	99,000
Commissariat	-	1,099,961
Storekeeper general	-	91,600
		<hr/> 39,150,756
ORDNANCE	-	4,431,643
FOREIGN PAYMENTS, includ-	-	
ing bills of credit	-	9,000,000
Vote of credit	-	6,000,000
Ditto for Ireland	-	200,000
Army prize money	-	942,327
Miscellaneous	-	3,000,000
		<hr/> 81,568,926

## Separate Charges.

Interest on exche-	
quer bills	2,000,000
Sinking fund on ditto	270,000
Debentures on loyal-	
ty loan	90,000
Vote of credit bills,	
1814,	6,000,000
	<hr/> 8,360,000

Total outgoings, besides the	
civil list and interest of	£89,718,926
public debt	
Irish proportion joint	
charge	9,572,814
Civil list and conso-	
lidated fund	188,000
	<hr/>

## Ways and Means.

Annual duties	3,000,000
Surplus consolidated fund	3,000,000
War taxes	22,000,000
Lottery	250,000
Naval stores	508,500
Vote of credit	6,000,000
Exchequer bills funded, and	
loan in five per cents.	18,185,000
Loan for England, made at	
5l. 12s. 4½d. per cent. interest	27,000,000
Ditto for Ireland	9,000,000
	<hr/> £88,839,500

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Number I. of a Selection of French and Italian Songs, composed by Mozart, Cimaroso, Winter, Blanghini, Mees, &c. Arranged for the Spanish Guitar and French Lyre, with a Piano-forte Part, (ad lib.) or for the Harp, by playing the Guitar Part and Bass Line. 3s. 6d.

WE cannot more satisfactorily explain the object and tendency of this publication, than by an abbreviation of the joint address of Mr. Mees, the arranger of the guitar accompaniments; and Mr. Corri, who supplies those for the piano-forte. The celebrity of the Spanish guitar, they observe, is become universal, and highly distinguished as an elegant accompaniment to the voice. The peculiar and extensive formation of its scale permits its performance of the most classical music, and in any key, while its tone is mellifluous and interesting. The compositions here offered to the public are so arranged as to be equally suitable to the Spanish guitar and French lyre, the scales of which instruments, being similar, not only admitted such an accommodation, but de-

manded a work upon the plan they have adopted.

Only to agree with these remarks, and not to say with how much taste and talent the first number of this useful undertaking has been executed, would not be doing complete justice to the merits of the compilers. As we cannot name "Dal di Chio," by Cimarosa; "Sol Bacco," by Blanghini; "Dove Rivalgo, Oh Dio," by Crescentini, without announcing the judgment with which the contents of the pages before us have been selected; neither can we speak of the several accompaniments, but in terms that convey our fullest acknowledgment of the fancy with which they are imagined, and the ability with which they are conducted. The melodies are of a cast to render the execution of this part of the plan delicate and difficult. As too much reserve would have starved the effect, so a profusion of notes would have concealed the beauty intended to be adorned, and made the second the principal. Aware of these rules of taste,



taste, Messrs. Mees and Corri have abstained from their violation; and, without trenching on the claims of their originals to be in front, have set in full array their own ingenuity, and title to our honourable notice.

"*The Robin's Petition.*" *The Music composed by John Whitaker.* 1s. 6d.

We find our commendation powerfully called upon by this *morceau melodieux*. Its character is at once sweet and peculiar. The imagination that produced its outline must be *creative*, and the taste which filled up and embellished the first draught, highly cultivated. The words are from Miss Edgeworth's "CONTINUATION OF EARLY LESSONS." As to read them is to find for Miss E. a subject of praise; so to hear Mr. W.'s melody is to be convinced that his judgment has been as successfully exercised as his taste and fancy.

*The Emperor of Russia's March and Troop, or Waltz, for the Piano-forte or Harp, inscribed to the Army of the North; by Frederic Adolphe de Zelmann.* 2s.

These compositions are spirited and truly martial. In the March, we descry a character of boldness that bespeaks the confidence of genius; and in the Troop, or Waltz, discover animation, and a flexibility of fancy, that well contrast the stern firmness of the preceding

movement. M. Lehmann is, indubitably, a musician of superior talents, and promises, by his present production, to take a rank among the first-rate composers of the present age.

*The favourite Saxon Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, or Harp; by Augustus Voight.* 1s. 6d.

The "Saxon Dance," forms an eligible subject for a rondo, and Mr. Voight has treated it with judgment and ability. The digressive matter is well suited to the original melody, and the returns are easy and natural. Piano-forte practitioners will find this composition not less improving to the finger, than agreeable to the ear.

"*Betty Brill,*" a favourite Comic Song, sung with the utmost applause by Mr. Grimaldi, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Pantomime of the Mermaid. Written by Charles Dibdin, the younger; composed by William Reeve. 1s. 6d.

The most we can say of "Betty Brill," is, that she's a Billings-gate Belle, and that Mr. Reeve has appropriately tricked her out. To drop the metaphor, if Mr. Dibdin has known how to amuse the gallery of Sadler's Wells with a vulgar description of a vulgar character, Mr. R. has shown, that he can be equally low. The former caterers for the Islington theatre did not take their company to Thames-street.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

**T**HE SHERIFFS' FUND this year amounted to 600l. which must have been the means of relieving much poignant misery.

The City of Westminster has elected a Committee of thirty-one to protect its public rights.

### MARRIED.

Samuel Brazier, esq. to Miss Catherine Jane Elliot, of Clapham.

At Hackney, the Rev. Robt. Montague Austin, to Miss E. E. Warren, of Lyme.

Bertie Ambrosse, esq. of Bombay, to Miss Traill, of Russell-square.

Charles Collett, esq. of Walcot, to Mrs. Powley, of New Bond-street.

John Tharp, esq. of Chippenham-park, to Lady Hannah Charlotte Hay.

Lord Petre, to Miss Bedingfield.

M. Duval, esq. of the Ordnance-office, to Miss Ellen Bickham, of Escott-house.

At Westham, Geo. Joseph Kain, esq. of Forest-gate, to Miss Martha Wilson, of Kingston, Jamaica.

John Ellis, esq. of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Merciauna Martha Langton, of Farnham Royal.

Thomas Pellatt, esq. of Ironmongers' Hall, to Mrs. Campbell Mair, of Exmouth.

William Graham, jun. esq. to Miss Catherine Swanston, of Spring-gardens.

Mr. John Brodie, to Miss Mary Jameson.

Mr. J. F. Maubert, of Bernard-st. to Miss M. A. Moore, of Judd-street.

Mr. Thomas Hubert, jun. of Great Smith-street, to Miss Cecilia Griffith, of the General Post-office.

Mr. Howard, of St. Swithin's-lane, to Miss Matilda Stone.

Mr. William Hammond, of Nicholas-lane, to Miss Emma Ayres, of Walworth.

Edward Trant Bontein, esq. to Mary Ann, only daughter of the Hon. Sir Edmond Stanley.

George Barrow, esq. to Miss Frances Beetson, both of Highgate.

Dr. Sutterley, of Queen-street, May-fair, to Miss A. Smith, of Portman-square.

Mr. Thomas Simmons, of Pall-mall, to Miss Alice Buxton, of Paddington.

Thomas Street, esq. of Philpot-lane, to Miss Mary Ann Millington, of Bridge-water.



John Jones, esq. of Eden-place, Kent-road, to the eldest daughter of the late Rear Admiral Hudson.

Vice Admiral Sir G. Martin, K. C. B. to Miss Lock, of Norbury-park.

The Rev. James Hewell, to Miss Ann Isabella Davis, of Croft-castle.

Mr. Robert Stevenson, of Camberwell, to Miss Josephine Rubattel, of Hammer-smith.

At Mary-le-bone church, E. R. F. Polishon, late of the Russian army, to Miss Barbara Carnegie Keith, of Dundee.

Henry Oxenford, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Webb, of Lynsted.

J. A. Zevinger, esq. of New London-st. to Miss Margaret Browne, of Brighton.

S. P. Rigaud, esq. astronomer at the Royal Observatory, Richmond, and professor of Geometry, in the university of Oxford, to C. W. eldest daughter of G. W. Jordan, esq.

Charles Eversfield, esq. of Catsfield, to the eldest daughter of R. H. Crew, esq. Secretary to the Board of Ordnance.

Sir G. Lowry Cole, K. B. to Lady Frances Harris.

John Pidcock, esq. of Watford, to Georgiana, daughter of the late G. P. Ebret, esq.

C. Hamerson, esq. to Miss Ireland, both of Clapton.

The Rev. Arthur Onslow, to Miss Caroline Mangles, of Woodbridge.

## DIED.

At Hampton-wick, 77, Thomas Ryley, esq.

At Limehouse, 45, Mr. William Bough.

In London, Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Johnstone.

At Brompton, 28, Miss Frances Barclay.

In York-st. Portman-sq. J. Durville, esq.

In Mansfield-street, Charlotte Amelia, wife of the Right Hon. T. Steele.

At Highgate, the wife of G. Thomas, esq.

In Judd-st. Mr. Barnes, of Clifford's Inn.

In Clarges-st. Martin Dempsey, esq.

In Soho-square, 60, Mrs. Yarnold.

In Clarence-place, 77, Mrs. Field.

The Rev. George Harper, D. D. and rector of Stepney.

In Margaret street, Cavendish-square, William Hunter, esq.

In Miles's-lane, 59, Mrs. Birch.

At Kensington, 78, John Battye, esq.

In Somerset-st. Mrs. Donnithorne.

In Tyndale-place, Islington, 70, Mrs. Barelav.

At Westham, 68, John Gardner, esq.

In Pullen's-row, 51, Mrs. Eliz. Champion.

At Islington, Mr. Owen Hughes.

In John-st. Adelphi, 24, Mrs. Mackinnon.

In Tottenham-court-road, 76, Mr. J. Hull.

At Walworth, 85, Mrs. Dorothy Fish.

At Pentonville, 60, Harry Hulton, esq.

In St. James's-street, Mr. James Gillray, the celebrated artist.

At Islington, R. Holmes, esq.

At Brompton, Matthew Bloufield, esq.

At Acton, W. N. Hart, esq.

At Newington Butts, 76, Mrs. Haynes.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 270.

At Clapham-rise, Mr. William Augustus Pengree.

At Hampstead, Mr. John Charles Gayer.

In Lisson-grove, 82, the Rev. Dr. Calder.

In Edgware-road, Edward Simpson, esq.

On Stamford-hill, W. Scrancke, esq.

In Queen-square, 70, Mrs. Towers Allan: her death was occasioned by the injury sustained in consequence of her muslin dress taking fire whilst she was writing.

In Soho-square, by his own hands, Mr. W. Lunn, many years a much esteemed and most respectable bookseller, there and at Cambridge.

In Great Cumberland-place, Sir Simon Richard Brisset Taylor, bart.

In John-street, Bedford-row, 74, Allatton Burgh, esq. one of the Secondaries of the Pipe-office.

At Hampstead, the relict of Philip Slater, esq.

In Dean-st. Soho-sq. 22, Miss Franklin.

At Turnham-green, Mr. Greenwood.

In London, Lord Torphichen.

In Bentinck-st. 68, Lieut. Gen. Richard Tolson.

In Piccadilly, John Paul, esq. M. D.

While on a tour, at the Howard's Arms Inn, Brompton, Cumberland, 37, Mr. Richard Smirke, of Fitzroy-square, St. Pancras, London. He had left London only a short time, with a determination to study the grand scenery of Cumberland, and had proceeded to make sketches of many parts of that highly picturesque and admired county. The venerable remains of antiquity, which so much abounds on its northern border, had likewise furnished his pencil with many interesting subjects, particularly Lanercost Priory, and Naworth Castle, the ancient baronial seat of the Lords of Gilsland. Some Roman inscriptions on the rocks adjacent to the River Gelt had excited his curiosity, and he had transferred into his sketch-book accurate copies of these reliques of former times. Having caught cold, by sitting on the damp ground, or by some means of checked perspiration, he became confined to his bed, at the Howard's Arms, in Brompton. The best medical assistance was procured from Carlisle; and his brother, Mr. Robert Smirke, the Architect, being at Lowther Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, was informed of the state of the invalid: a few days more brought an account of his death; and the journey of Mr. Robert Smirke to Carlisle, which was to have been for the purpose of meeting his brother, was to pay the last sad obsequies to his remains. His body was interred in the little cemetery of St. Mary's, Carlisle; and every honour was paid to the reliques of so distinguished a character. His friends, who were best acquainted with his merits, speak highly of his attainments both in art and science. His disposition was replete with benevolence, and his



his manners marked by that urbanity and retiring modesty which are often the characteristics of genius.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, 52, Dr. Domeier, physician to the Duke of Sussex. He was a native of Sweden, and some years since resident at Malta, where he had the superintendence of the Botanical Garden at La Valetta. On his return to England, he published in 1810, an 8vo volume, entitled "Observations on the Climate, Manners, and Amusements of Malta."

In Charlotte-street, 63, Mr. Wm. Nicholson, many years conductor of the Philosophical Journal. He was the author of many standard works in various branches of science and experimental philosophy; and, from his known talents and profound acquaintance with every thing connected with these subjects, was usually consulted as to the practicability of new plans, with infinite advantage to their inventors or projectors. His habits were studious, his manners gentle; and, as his judgment was uniformly calm and dispassionate, the soundness of his opinions, in the numerous matters which were daily brought before him as a scientific umpire, was never questioned.

Mr. James Smith, 44, sculptor, an ingenious artist, who was deservedly acquiring considerable fame in his profession. He made the bust of Mrs. Siddons, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy two or three years ago, and which in marble is now placed in the Green Room of Drury-Lane Theatre. His principal public work was the monument of Lord Nelson in Guildhall, which, as Mr. Smith came late into his profession, may rather be considered as a juvenile performance than as the production of the full vigour of his genius.

In Boswell-court, Carey-street, Bryan Crowther, esq. member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and surgeon to the Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals. He was the author of two professional works, entitled "Observations on the Disease of the Joints, called White Swelling; with some Remarks on Scrofulous Abscesses," 8vo, 1797; 2d edit. 1808; and "Practical Remarks on Insanity, with a Commentary on Dissections of the Brains of Maniacs," 8vo, 1811.

\* At his house in Leich-street, Brunswick-square, Wm. Joseph Porter, esq. This gentleman, the son of the Rev. Thomas Porter, was born at Limehouse on the 1st of March, 1764. His father was, at successive periods, pastor of dissenting congregations at Bury street, St. Mary Axe, and Queen-street, Ratchiff-highway, in London; and afterwards at Hinckley in Leicestershire, and at Northampton. He was author of a very interesting little tract, entitled "Serious Thoughts on the Birth of a Child." His mother was a daughter of Commodore Boys, well known in the naval history of the country as se-

cond mate of the *Luxborough* galley, which caught fire at sea, and was totally destroyed on the 25th of June, 1727. Mr. Boys and 22 other persons escaped in a boat, 16 feet long, 5 feet 3 inches broad, and 2 feet 3 inches deep; but without a particle of provisions or a drop of liquor of any kind, without mast, or sail, or compass, and at the distance of 100 leagues from land. From the 25th of June to the 7th of July, they were driven about at the mercy of waves, and during all that time they met with no help. Of their number, 16 were starved to death; the others had eked out a miserable existence by actually living on the dead carcases of their fellow-seamen. Among these was Mr. Boys, who annually passed as many days in religious exercises as the ship's crew had been in distress, in commemoration of his wonderful deliverance. He afterwards obtained the rank of captain in his Majesty's navy, and at length retired from active service, on being made lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital. (See *Stockdale's edition of the Lives of the Admirals*, vol. 5.) The subject of this article, Mr. Wm. J. Porter, embarked at a very early age under the patronage of his uncle, the late Sir Henry Harvey, in the navy, and saw a good deal of service in the West-Indies, at the time when the French and English fleets were opposed to each other, under the admirals Count De Grasse and Lord Rodney. At the close of the American war, Mr. Porter was placed in his Majesty's Victualling Office, in which he continued, at Portsmouth and Deptford, until the year 1809; when the commissioners for revising the civil affairs of the navy having recommended the abolition of the office which he held, he retired on a pension granted to him for 25 years' services: his superiors bearing honourable testimony to the talent, zeal, and unimpeachable integrity, with which he had ever discharged the duties attached to his station. Of this estimable man it may be truly said, that few persons have been more esteemed and respected while living, and in his death few more sincerely regretted and lamented by his friends. His private worth and his consistent conduct did honour to the principles which he professed. He possessed an upright, well-informed, and enlightened mind, and a kind, friendly, and most benevolent heart. His nature was gentle, generous, and disinterested; and his temper was frank, open, liberal, and candid. With all the artless simplicity, the guileless rectitude, and the honest manly integrity, which are essential to the character, it may be truly said that he was "an Israelite indeed!"

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. GEORGE BURDON, M. A. to the valuable rectory of Falstone, Northumberland.

Rev.



Rev. GEORGE CAPPER, M. A. to the vicarage of Wherstead.

Rev. J. L. HARDING, to the living of Monkleigh.

Rev. H. J. BEAVER, to the rectory of Barncombe.

Rev. W. SPOONER, to the vicarage of Chipping-Campden.

Rev. T. SCOTT SMYTH, to the vicarage of St. Austell and St. Blasee, in Cornwall.

Rev. THEOPHILUS BARNES, M. A. to the rectory of Stonegrave.

Rev. GEORGE CHANDLER, LL. B. to the rectory of Southam.

Rev. CHARLES BRENT BARRY, B. A. to the rectory of Quarley, Wilts.

Rev. JAMES PHILLOT, jun. to the rectory of Stanton-Drewe.

Rev. J. DUNCUMB, M. A. to the vicarage of Mansel-Lacy.

Rev. J. E. HARRINGTON, to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of Dorset.

Rev. R. CAREY, to a prebend in the Cathedral Church of York.

Rev. H. W. JONES, to the rectory of Aberffraw, Anglesea.

Rev. J. E. HARRINGTON, to the rectory of Chalbury.

Rev. W. B. Wroth, to the living of Eldsborough.

Rev. Dr. LAMB, to the rectory of Chipping-Warden.

Rev. CALEB ROCKETT, to the vicarage of Timberscombe.

Rev. LEWIS JONES HOWEL, to the rectory of Penhow.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES; WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

WE have nothing to add to the affecting account of our correspondent at page 523, relative to the catastrophe in the Nesham Colliery. The valuable observations of Mr. Farey will, we should hope, be the means of preventing their recurrence; and, if not, then the legislature ought to interfere.

At a general meeting of the innkeepers and victuallers of Newcastle, for the purpose of petitioning parliament for the repeal of the act recently passed, imposing an additional duty on Victuallers' licenses, it was resolved unanimously,—"That, independent of the heavy burthens which have long been sustained by the innkeepers and victuallers, from the billoting of soldiers, and the many inconveniences and restrictions they are, in other respects, peculiarly subjected to—the taxes imposed upon them, prior to the additional duty in question, greatly exceed in proportion those paid by other classes of the community.

It having often been the wish of persons interested in the subject of agriculture, to have the comparative merits of different breeds of grazing animals, or of different individuals of the same breed, ascertained, by the infallible test of weights and scales; some eminent agriculturists of this county have called a meeting of such as may favour their views, in order to form a society, who, by the proposal of premiums, on such conditions as shall be judged proper, may procure the investigation.

*Married.*] Mr. Nicholas Daglish, of Swallow, to Miss Ann Henderson.—Mr. James Raine, of Morton, to Miss Hutchinson, of Low Bitchburn.—Mr. John Forster, of Winnace-hill, to Miss Ann Hornsby, of Espersields.—Mr. Joseph Ramsey, to Miss M. Bainbridge, both of Edmonby-

ers.—Mr. James Cousins, of Alnwick, to Mrs. Gregson, of Callaly.—Matthew Potts, esq. of Netherton, to Miss Collinson, of Kirk Harle.—Mr. G. Lewis, of Newcastle, to Miss Yeoman, of Whitby.—Mr. John Dobson, jun. of Highseat, to Miss Charlton, of Welton.—Mr. Thomas Dixon, of Dukesfield, to Miss Carr, of Dotlandpark.—Mr. George Davison, to Miss Rachael Stevenson, both of Sunderland.—Mr. David Tindle, to Miss Mary Featonby, both of Durham.—Mr. William Shew, to Miss Flemming, both of Durham.—Mr. George Walton, of Bedale, to Miss Margaret Dodds, of Newcastle.—Mr. William Harle, jun. to Miss Catherine Pollard, both of Newcastle.—Mr. Richard Dore, to Miss Sarah Sandys, both of Darlington.—Mr. Matthew Grey, to Miss Margaret Bell, both of Durham.—Mr. Thomas Stevenson, of South Shields, to Miss Watson, of Gateshead.—Mr. James Christie, to Miss Elizabeth Hall, both of Newcastle.—Mr. Christopher Hutchinson, to Miss Bailey, both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. Anthony Battey, to Miss Frances Bell, both of Barnardcastle.—Mr. James Horsley, to Miss Weddington, both of Newcastle.—The Rev. Robert Clark, of Sherburn-house, to Miss Mary Gray, of Newcastle.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, 28, Mr. John Riddle.—101, Mr. John Hill.—Mr. Carruthers.—Mr. Edward Dodds.—72, Mr. Edward Tate.—38, Mrs. J. Cleugh.—74, Mr. John Smith.—Mr. Ralph Spearman Bell.—89, Mrs. Hannah Grey.—Mrs. Anderson.—49, Mr. Thomas Davison.—Mr. Marshall Snowden.—Miss Ann Thompson.—80, Mrs. Jane Cram.—29, Mr. John Ridley.

At Gateshead, Mr. James Wilkenson.—Mrs. Thompson.—Mr. Henry Forster.



At Durham, the Rev. Mr. Viner, lecturer of St. Nicholas, and vicar of Stan-nington and Heightington.—30, Mr. James Penman.—31, Mr. William Stones.—62, Mrs. Mary Coxen.—29, Mrs. Ann Heslop.

At Sunderland, Miss Anna Maria Bray.—48, Mr. Jacob Melvin.—89, Mrs. Ann Nanson.

At South Shields, 62, Mr. J. Sharp.—77, Mrs. Grieves.—Mr. Thomas Shipley.—

At North Shields, Mr. William Pork.—At Alnwick, Miss Catherine Younghusband, of High-House.—41, Mr. Humphrey Morrison.

At Stockton, Thomas Crathorn, esq. much respected.—Mr. George Hart.—62, Mr. W. Clark.—29, Mr. John Foulstone.

At Tynemouth, 53, Mr. Matthew Robinson.

At Hexham, 88, Mrs. Ann Dodd.—Miss Rebecca Charlton.—50, Mrs. Barker.

At Barnardcastle, 32, Mr. Hornsby.—41, Mr. Heaton Hobson.

At Bishop Auckland, 31, Miss Sarah Barrett.—At Alemonth, 73, Mrs. Sanderson.—At Ebchester, Mrs. Parliament.—At Hetherslaw-hill, Edward Newton, esq.—At Cerbridge, Miss Forster.—At West Todholes, 95, Mr. Gabriel Hall.—At Hollerside, Mrs. Surtees Jobling.—At Sodberge, 23, Miss Elizabeth Richmond.—At Jesmond, 50, Mr. Towns.—At Wickham, Mr. John Usher.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Carlisle followed the example of London in petitioning against the renewal of war on no better grounds than that Bonaparte is in possession of the throne of France, —and also on other topics connected with the national welfare.

*Married.*] Mr. John Robinson, to Miss Hannah Speding.—Mr. Robert Sanderson, to Miss Rachael Stubbs.—Mr. Thomas Elland, to Miss Elizabeth Mitchell.—Mr. Edward Robertson, to Miss Esther Dixon.—Mr. William Jameson, to Miss E. Cooper.—Mr. George Harrison, to Miss Mary Stewardson.—Mr. Robert Renney, to Miss Hannah Martindale.—Mr. John Clark, to Miss Jane Helme—all of Kendal.—Mr. Thomas Mackreth, of Heversham, to Miss Margaret Dixons, of Skelsmergh.—Mr. John Laycock, of Heversham, to Miss Jane Scinogles, of Kirkland.—Mr. Thomas Turner, to Miss Dorothy Brownrigg, both of Old Huttons.—Mr. Thomas Birkett, of Appleby, to Miss Mary Armathwaite, of Penrith.—Mr. William Harlin, to Miss Margaret Ireland, both of Penrith.—Mr. William Heslop, of Hellington, to Miss Patience Henson, of Kirkland.—Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Kirkhaugh, to Miss Frances Lee, of Penrith.—Mr. John Mylne, of Glasgow, to Miss Mary Painter, of Carlisle.—Mr. John Robinson, to Mrs. Rickerby; Mr. Jonathan Hilton, to Miss Eleanor Smith; Mr. Henry Conolly, to Miss Mary M'Vay; all of

Whitehaven.—Mr. James Johnstone, of Kelso, to Miss M'Dougall, of Hutt.—Mr. Hugh Cranny, to Miss Burgess, both of Carlisle.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 90, Mr. Christopher Atkinson.—Mr. William Law.—74, Mr. M. Graves.

At Penrith, 82, Mrs. Ann Rawson.—89, Mr. John Nicholson.—33, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowerbank.—28, Mr. John Robinson.—82, Mrs. Hannah Rowes.

At Kendall, 77, Mr. W. Bayliff, one of the Society of Friends.—65, Mrs. Mary Moore.—37, Mrs. Corbett.—45, Mr. Gibson.—Miss Atkinson.

At Brampton, 42, Mr. Thomas Hunter.—Mrs. Bell, very suddenly.—Mr. Thomas Parker.—At Wigton, 92, Mr. Joseph Richardson.—Miss Mary Porter.—82, Mr. Isaac Hall.—At Kittington, 22, Mr. Joseph Allison.—At Keswick, 84, Mrs. Ann Harris.—At Millthorpe, 29, Mr. Robert Hardy.—At Dufton's-hall, 38, Joseph Dickenson, jun. esq.—At Shap, 40, Mr. Job Hawkrigg.—At Thorpe, Mr. John Nicholson.—At Newton, 58, Mr. Isaac Hall, one of the Society of Friends.—At Bongate, 80, Mr. John Dent.—At Burnside, 63, Mr. Lancelot Dobson.—69, Mr. John Beacham.—At Battleborough, 58, Mr. Thomas Railton.—At Milburn, 41, Mrs. Mary Westmorland.—At Sedbergh, 74, Mrs. Margaret Wallass.—At Kirkby-Stephen, 68, Mr. William Salkeld, whilst at his dinner.—At Crosby, 90, Mr. James Meggott.—At Cockons, 64, Mrs. Jane Dickenson.—At the Low Close, near Lowther, Mrs. Hannah Bewman, one of the Society of Friends.—At Parton, 86, Mr. John Wilson.—At Coulton, 22, Mrs. Sarah Ward.—At Gillfoot, in Colbeck, 74, William Robinson, of the Society of Friends, much respected.

#### YORKSHIRE.

An ingenious reaping machine, invented by Mr. Dobbs, the comedian, was lately exhibited on the York stage, which is calculated, with the attendance of two men, to reap and gather the produce of from five to eight acres per day. It appears like a long box, with two wheels, upon which it is moved; four brass projections, in the shape of angles, are fixed to the bottom, on which are sharp circular sickles, which cut the corn near the bottom of the straw, and above six rollers, which draw the corn into the box; one man pushes the box forward, and the other puts the machinery in motion by turning a wheel.

As the officers of the *IMPRESS* at Hull were lately attempting to take a seaman, he extricated himself, and in the struggle a mob collected, who assailed the house of rendezvous, and, not satisfied with breaking all the windows and doors, and pulling down part of the front wall, they destroyed the furniture, linen, glass, &c.

*Married.*] Mr. G. G. Rosindale, to Mrs. Stevenson, both of Hull.—Mr. Thomas Wakgate,



Wakgate, to Miss Agar, both of Market Weighton.—Mr. William Dalton, to Miss Boynton, both of Tunstall.—Mr. William Standige, to Miss Rebecca Ware, both of Hull.—Mr. Francis Ullathorne, of Market Weighton, to Maria, daughter of Thomas Sherwood, esq. of Beverley.—Mr. Benjamin Webb, master of the Grammar-school, to Miss Gibson, both of Hesse.—Mr. James Middlebrook, to Miss Nicholson, both of Redness.—Martin Hind, esq. of Leeds, to the daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Illingworth.—Mr. Benjamin Bedell, of Hornsea, to Miss Elizabeth Harrison, of Hull.—Mr. Ralph Kirby, of Bishop Wilton, to Miss Diana Brown, of Hesse.—Mr. Simpson, of Marton, to Miss Short, of Bridlington.—Joseph Jackson, esq. of High-Towns, to Mrs. Gray, of Clifford.—Mr. George Wilkenson, of Pontefract, to Miss White, of Santinialy.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Heath, to Miss Knight, of Kebroyd.—Mr. John Hirst, of Clayton, to Miss Baynes, of Plumpton.—Richard Sutcliffe, esq. to Miss Cockcroft, of Burlees.—Mr. Thomas Webster, of Rippon, to Miss Ann Wrigglesworth, of Ledsham.—Mr. Moxon, to Miss Senior, both of Wakefield.—Mr. John Stetting, of Bradford, to Miss Hannah Gill, of Esholt.—Mr. Richard Patchett, to Miss Sutcliffe, both of Hebden-bridge.

*Died.* At Leeds, 84, Mrs. Sarah Nalson.—35, Mrs. Elizabeth Lister.—Mr. B. Allison, who was unfortunately killed by a fall from his horse.—67, Mr. George Highley, after suffering an illness of 20 years' continuance.—Mr. Wood.

At Hull, 88, the relict of John Marsden, esq.—71, Mrs. Martin.—90, Mr. W. Gleadow.—64, Mr. Matthew Gardner.—Mr. Edward Gates.—76, Mrs. Mary Carr.—85, Mr. Thomas Hook.—55, Mrs. Somerscales.—65, Mrs. Ann Wray.—22, Mrs. Webster: and a few days after, 25, Mr. Webster.—62, Mrs. Ker.—54, Mr. George Mercer.—23, Mr. John Pick.—62, Mrs. Betty Temperton.—57, Mr. John Wood.

At Sheffield, 83, Mr. Isaac Barnes.—49, Mr. John Wood.—Mr. Benjamin Hudson.—67, Mrs. Sarah Carr.—In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Moorhouse, surgeon.—72, Mr. James Lyle.—Mr. Mitchell.—Mr. J. Greenwood.—48, Mr. Thomas Hudson.—78, Mr. Joseph Baker.—52, Mr. Jonathan Cutts, 48, Mr. Thomas Cockayne.—49, Mr. Jonathan Wilkenson.

At Beverley, 59, Mrs. Kirkus.

At Bridlington-quay, 67, Dowager Lady Boynton.—At Barton, 43, Mr. W. Handley.—At Ripon, 70, much regretted, John Pearson, esq. alderman of that place.—At Bowbridge, 67, Joseph Cartledge, M. D.—At Boston, the widow of the late Colonel Garforth.—At Eastburn, Mr. Robt. Smith.—At Skipton, Mrs. Rosamond Alcock.

At Bradford, universally regretted, Mr. Balme.—Miss Senior.

At Huddersfield, 40, Mr. Thomas Dransfield.—At Hepworth, 27, Mr. James Broadhead.—At Bramley, 71, Mr. George Green.—At Meanwood-hall, 20, Mrs. Lee.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A late memorial of the cotton manufacturers, to the lords of the treasury, contained the following statements:

"That, upon an average of the last five years, the losses in the cotton manufacture have exceeded the profits.

That the trade is now much depressed.

That several mills are shut up, and several partially at work in various parts of the kingdom.

That weavers' wages have been reduced at least one third, since June last.

That several failures have taken place since the deputation were sent to London.

That, although the exports to Europe in 1814 were excessive, they were occasioned by an accumulated stock, during former years of suppression; and the high price of the material swelled the declared value; that heavy losses have been sustained on great part of those shipments which have been sold, and a considerable part still remains unsold; and your memorialists beg leave to refer to the amount of the exports of cotton goods to Europe in the present year, to prove their allegation.

That so far from having a monopoly of cotton wool, Great Britain is dependant upon other countries for the most valuable part of the supply.

That foreigners obtain cotton wool of every description at a lower rate than the British manufacturers, the produce of our Colonies not even excepted.

That the manufacture in Great Britain has been nearly stationary during the last seven years.

That, in the same period, the increase of the cotton manufacture has been five-fold upon the continent, as your memorialists understand their deputies have stated from documents, shewing that as much cotton wool is consumed there as in Great Britain, and detailing the sources of the supply.

That these facts prove, that neither capital nor local advantages, as hitherto imagined, are wanting, for the establishment and support of cotton manufactures upon the continent of Europe.

That in America there were only 3,000 spindles employed in spinning in 1793, 20,000 in 1808—and that, in 1814, they had increased to between 4 and 500,000; and that cotton yarn spun in America has already been sold in Europe.

The annual average-import of cotton, during the last six years, has been 83,066,464 lbs."

7976 children, educated at the Sunday-schools of the establishment, lately attended the service in the old church, when,



when, on an alarm, they rushed to the door, and one was killed and many hurt.

*Married.*] Mr. William Travis, to Miss Mary Williamson; Mr. John Bean, to Miss Lydia Catlow; Mr. James Slack, to Miss Elizabeth Selby: all of Manchester.—The Rev. George Harris, to Miss Mary Kay, of Limefield.—Mr. James Paulden, of Salford, to Miss Loxham, of Barton.—Robert Andrew, esq. of Green Mount, to Mrs. J. C. Townsend, of Manchester.—Mr. James Monnt, of Manchester, to Miss Alice Clark.—Mr. James Whitelegg, of Chorlton, to Miss Mary Davis, of Stretford.—Mr. John Sewell, of Cheadle, to Miss Sarah Fletcher, of Manchester.—Daniel V. Donovan, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Ann Hannah, of the island of Tortola.—Mr. J. Radford, to Miss Critchley; Mr. James Massey, to Miss Eliza Revis; Mr. William Dowbiggin, to Miss Frances Poole; Mr. James Powell, to Miss Batty; Mr. John Denton, to Miss Ellen Kendall: all of Liverpool.—Mr. Thomas Langston, to Miss Withnall, both of Wigan.—Mr. Thomas Rawlinson, to Miss E. Bingley, of Toxteth-park.—Mr. J. Chad-dock, of Wigan, to Miss Ann Woolrich, of Peel-house.—Thomas Littledale, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Molyneux, of Newsham-house.—Mr. Ashton Sutton, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Greaves, of Holloway, near London.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, 25, Mr. Robert Evans.—49, Capt. J. Hornby.—60, Mr. Robert Bellin.—65, Mr. Nathan Lyon.—69, Mrs. Ann Smith.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. John Ball.—70, Mr. James M'Kee.—34, Mrs. Banks.—61, Mrs. Mary Dean.—64, Mr. John Coatman.—Miss Ann Binns, one of the Society of Friends.—21, Mr. Thomas Willson.—52, Miss Gore.—22, Mr. James Holmes.—21, Mr. R. Wallworth.—38, Mr. J. Whitehead.—25, Mr. J. H. Deane.—Captain James Towers.—62, Miss Hulme.—Mrs. Margaret Peet.—78, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins.

At Manchester, Miss Thackery.—Mrs. Runcorn.—52, Mrs. Leeming.—Mr. John Higgenon.—At Hulme, 20, Miss Hannah Woodall.—At Ormskirk, 81, Mr. Samuel Fewklar.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Gibson, of Chester, to Miss Frances Wilcox, of Tamworth.—Mr. W. Weaver, of Eastham, to Miss Marianne Downes, of Moor-hall.—Phillip Autrobus, esq. of Bollington, to Miss Mary Brooke, of Shrigley.—Joseph Johnson, esq. to Miss Ann Street, of Rosthern.—James Fenton, esq. of Rochdale, to Miss Haslehurst, of Macclesfield.

*Died.*] At Chester, the Hon. Mrs. Aston.—Mrs. Dica.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Tomlinson.—Mr. Samuel Cheers.

At Macclesfield, 39, Mrs. Goodie.—32, Sarah, the wife of Samuel Wood, esq. mayor of the borough.

At Barrow, Mr. Samuel Vernon.—At Mollington, at the same time, and each of them in their 75th year, Mr. Samuel Dale and Mrs. Dale.

## DERBYSHIRE.

Some friends of humanity in Derby have purchased one of Smart's machines for sweeping chimnies, and placed it in public hands, to be used whenever it can be applied, without any additional charge.

*Married.*] Mr. Edward Thomas, to Miss Sophia Baldwyn, both of Derby.—Mr. Joseph Hume, near Derby, to Miss Harvey, of Millford.—Mr. Henry Carr, of Derby, to Miss Rimington, of Leeds.—T. W. Neville, esq. to Miss Andrew, both of Staveley.—Mr. William Watson, of Castle-gate, to Miss Bakewell, of Etwell.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mr. Duke.—29, Miss Banting.—76, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Wright.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Stevenson.

At Breaston, much respected, John Bonsall, gent.—At Hogneston, 87, William Millington, gent.—At Trusley, 59, Mr. Richard Walker.—At Boyston, 42, Mr. Thomas Moorcroft.—At Stoney Haughton, Robert Dodsley, gent.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Nottingham Petition against the War, was signed by 4400 persons.

*Married.*] Mr. Furley, of Nottingham, to Miss Anna Voce, of Annesley-park.—Mr. S. Day, of Beeston, to Miss M. C. Harrison, of Nottingham.—Mr. R. Bains, to Miss A. Ingram, both of Nottingham.—Mr. James Redge, of Newark, to Miss Thompson, of Cropwell Butler.—The Rev. R. Richings, of Ashby Parva, to the eldest daughter of John Goodacre, jun. esq. of Ullesthorpe.—Mr. E. Hardy, to Miss Wheatley, both of Nottingham.—Mr. Joseph Banner, to Miss Ann Knead, both of Kimberley.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 35, Mr. Thomas Hancock.—66, Mr. Frederick Dobson.—Mr. Alexander Strahan.—84, John Sterland, gent. senior alderman of the corporation.—46, Mr. William Taylor.—66, Mr. W. Truss.—63, Mr. S. Charge.

At Newark, 57, Mr. Joseph Solmon.—47, Mr. William Haywood.

At Mansfield, 68, Mr. Benj. Drawater.

At Ilkiston, 73, Mr. Samuel Cawley.—At Old Radford, 45, Mr. Robert Taylor, much respected.—At Ruddington, Mr. Hodgkinson.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

The beautiful steam packet-boat, called the John Bull, has been launched at Gainsborough, and is expected to sail between Gainsborough and Hull.

*Married.*] Mr. James Sebastian Willmott, to Miss Mary Booth, of Stamford.—Mr. Samuel Rounce, of Wisbeach, to Miss Martha Walpole, of Spalding.—Mr. George Peck, of Sutton, to Miss Mary Standley, of Wisbeach.—Mr. Thomas Harrison, to Miss Lucy Grant; Mr. John Gray, to Miss C. Merry;



C. Merry; Mr. William Fytch, to Miss A. Hodgson; Mr. Berman, to Mrs. Ham: all of Louth.—Mr. Thomas Jackson, to Miss Jane Tester, both of Boston.—Mr. Tomlin, of Thorpe, to Miss Brockton, of Elston.—Mr. Hodgson, of Anderby, to Miss Cordall, of Raithby.—Mr. Johnson, jun. of Gainsborough, to Miss Hazleby, of West Butterwick.—Mr. John Hayes, of Leicester, to Mrs. Hannah Robinson, of Stamford.—Mr. Dean, to Miss Parkinson, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. Frederick Stevenson, of Stamford, to Miss Mackenness, of Lincoln.—Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, to Miss Elizabeth Graves, both of Boston.—John Gould Flower, esq. of Ketsby, to Miss Wright, of Wrangle.—Edward Holland, gent. of Worlaby, to Miss Mary Kirkham, of Hagnaby.

*Died.*] At Stamford, 86, Mr. William Shelton.—39, Mrs. Mary Rouse.—Mr. Hoop.—Mr. Elizabeth Roden.—81, Mr. James Askew, 34, Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholls.—41, Mrs. Rebecca Roberts.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Furley.

At Wisbeach, 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Gash.

At Louth, 26, Mrs. Ann Wilson.—76, Mrs. Hall.—78, Mr. George Coote.—55, Mrs. Pawson.—26, Miss Ann Blond.—25, Mr. W. Jackson.—64, Mr. Richard Wilson.

At Grantham, 59, Mr. George Tevells, solicitor.—20, Mr. Whaley.

At Spalding, 77, Isaac Theaker, one of the people called Quakers.—Miss Twidale.

At Boston, Mrs. Barnes.—70, Mr. John Stewart.—90, Mr. Robt. Bontaft.

At Thorney, Mr. Little.—At Chatteris, 72, Mr. W. Cauthorne.—At Misterton, 66, Mrs. Rook.—At Holbeach, 50, Mrs. Leadbetter.—At Donington, 30, Miss Mary Newton.—At Helpstone, 69, Mrs. Ann French.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] Mr. Frederick Ross, to Miss Hulse, both of Leicester.—Mr. William Ainge, of Wigston, to Miss Peet, of Smitterfield-house.—Mr. William Withers, of Leicester, to Miss Lucy Staveley, of Grant-ham.—Mr. Samuel Pochin, of Wigston, to Miss S. Hurst, of Eltington-lodge.—Mr. George Holt, of Belton, to Miss Miller, of Sheepshead.—Mr. John Dickens, of Burrow, to Miss Ellaby.—Mr. John Bentley, of Burbage, to Miss Mary Adcock, of Burton Hastings.—Mr. F. Mackett, to Miss Rebecca Hisk, of Wissendine.

*Died.*] At Leicester, 76, Mr. Fossett.—68, Mr. Wm. Ellis.—Mr. Robt. Nicholls.

At Loughborough, 50, M. W. Hawkins.

At Uppingham, 33, Mr. Merrill.

At Empingham, 70, Mr. Marshall.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mrs. Thorneley.

At Hemington, Mr. Felton.—At Coleorton, 26, Mr. H. Tow.—At Bruntingthorp, 80, Mrs. Simons.—At Thurstaston, 96, Mr. John Ward.—At Hallaton, 75, Mr. Coleman.—At Kirkby Maillory, Miss Catherine Judith Noel.—At Wigston, 25,

Mr. Alban Ainge.—At Lockington, at an advanced age, Mr. Gamble.—At Branstone, Mr. Bottrill.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Charles Too, to Miss Deborah Taylor, both of Bloxwich.—Mr. Thomas Holloway, to Miss Deborah Taylor, of West Bromwich.—Mr. J. R. Lisle, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Mary Ann Dalton.—Mr. Joseph Tatton, to Mrs. Prime, both of Leek.—Mr. Thos. Thompson, of Walsall, to Miss Hannah Green, of Burton upon Trent.—The Rev. Delabere Pritchett, rector of Cheadle, to Miss Harriet Warren.—Mr. John Smith, of Chebsey, to Miss Eaton, of Whitgreave.—John Nicholls, gent. of Pershall, to Miss Mary Barlow, of Gratewood-lodge.—Mr. Goring, of Blakenhall, to Miss Mary Whiting, of Bentham-cottage.—Mr. Crutchley, of Dunstone, to Miss Sanders, of Brereton.—Mr. Thomas Brooke, of Wolverhampton, to Miss E. Molineux.

*Died.*] At Stafford, 98, Mrs. Bott.

At Wolverhampton, 83, Mr. F. Wright.

At Stone, Mr. Thomas Lovatt.—Mr. Myatt.

At Newcastle, 65, Thomas Horwood, esq. banker.

At Burslem, Mr. Brown.

At Rodbaston, Mr. Lynell.—At Tunstall, Mr. Joseph Roberts.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

The first boat that has completed the trip by the canal from Birmingham, reached Worcester in this month; and this undertaking is now open for the conveyance of goods, &c.

*Married.*] Mr. B. Cairns, of Handsworth, to Miss Ann Horner, of Birmingham.—Mr. J. B. McCoy, to Miss Pears, both of Birmingham.—Mr. Richard Butler, of Darlaston, to Mrs. Mary Neilden.—Mr. Wm. Wright, to Miss Mary Watson.—Mr. James Banner, to Miss Hannah Mousley.—Mr. Thomas Cooke, to Miss Mary Ann Hinchliffe: all of Birmingham.—Mr. John Hollingsworth, of Birmingham, to Miss Frances Fairfield, of Solihull.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, 83, Mr. W. Pershouse.—Mr. W. Sneyd.—73, Mr. Edw. Hanson.—24, Mr. Thomas Longmore.—67, Mrs. Sarah Tabernacle.—40, Mr. John Davis.—72, Mrs. Elizabeth Barber.—Mrs. Sarah Kimberley.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bragg.

At Warwick, 71, Mrs. Groves.—Mrs. Baly.

At Coventry, Mrs. Herbert.—Mr. Alderman Norman.—27, Mrs. Downes.—Mr. M' Rae.

At Daventry, 44, Simon Oakden, esq. solicitor and banker.

At Barton Dasset, Miss Yarrow.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wrockwardine, Mr. Joseph Smith, to Miss Eaton, both of Long Lane.—Mr. James Jake, of Newport, to Miss Shuter, of Redhill.—Mr. Edward Downes, of



of the Argued, to Miss Lloyd, of Felton-grove.—Mr. J. Yeomans, of Patley-bridge, Yorkshire, to Miss Yeomans, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Dawes, of Market Drayton, to the eldest daughter of F. Warrington, esq. of Back-lane-house, near Macclesfield.—Mr. Thomas Bailey, of Whitechurch, to Miss Bellingham, of Nantwich.—Thomas Beale, esq. of the Heath-house, to the eldest daughter of Richard Salway, esq. of the Moor-park.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Harrison.—Miss R. Langley.—Mrs. Bell.—John Simpson, esq. of Belmont; who, for many years, had been engaged in forming the roads, bridges, and canals, in the islands of Scotland; these works, together with those executed by him in various parts of Great Britain, will prove durable monuments of his high professional attainments.—At Newport, 68, the widow of Thomas Dickenson, esq.

At Whitechurch, Mr. John Allison, solicitor.—Mrs. Lewis.—In Prees'-heath-cottage, Captain Brown.

At Wellington, Stephen Jennings, esq. banker.

At Bishop's Castle, the wife of J. Woolaston, esq.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. William Bangham.—78, Mrs. Mary Kendall,

At Ludlow, Sir John Boyd, bart.

At Tugford, Mr. Richard Black.—At Stepple-hall, 77, William Wheeler, esq.

At Woolbach, Miss Baker.—At Coal-moor, Mr. George Boycott: he possessed a rare combination of knowledge, which a variety of scientific occasions brought forth and characterised.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Samuel Smith, of Bromsgrove, to Miss Skinner, of Shepley.—Thos. Gould Marshall, esq. of Harrington-lodge, to Miss Harriet Prickett, of Birmingham.—Mr. O. Batte, of Perry Bar, to Miss Harriet Watton, of Bromsgrove.—Mr. James Hant, of Dudley, to Miss Lydia Richards, of Clapton.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. Eleanor Morris.—Mrs. Ford.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Brookbank.

At Dudley, 23, Mr. Joseph Chinner.—

At Staunton, Mr. Samuel Lane.—At Peys-ham, Mrs. Martha Bedford.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

A permanent Public Library has been established in the city of Hereford, upon a plan peculiarly calculated for the general diffusion of literature, and encouragement of mental improvement. It commenced on the 1st of March, and already consists of about 150 members, chiefly resident in the place, who subscribe thirty shillings each annually. For the establishment of this eminently useful institution, the city of Hereford is chiefly indebted to the praiseworthy and persevering exertions of a gentleman, whose legal knowledge is as highly

estimated and looked up to, as the amiable qualities of his heart and mind are respected and admired. In the course of a few years this library will be equally extensive and valuable, comprising all the better part of English literature, and consequently become a constant source of amusement and improvement to the subscribers.

*Married.*] At Hereford, G. A. A. Davies, esq. of Crickhowel, to Miss Ellen Sophia Griffith, of Hereford.—At Ross, John Garlick Bate, esq. to Miss Martha Purchas.—William Browne, esq. of Camfield-place, to Miss Anna Maria Salway, of Richard's Castle.—Edmund Creswell, esq. of Marley-hill, to Miss Fanny Walbrook.—At Foy, Mr. John Palmer, of the New-house, to Miss Hannah Bird, of Ross.

*Died.*] At Hereford, the wife of Capt. C. P. Price, R. N.—Mrs. Dinah Moore.

At Ross, 76, Mrs. Roberts.

At Bullingham, Mr. Peregrine Prince.—At Lidbrook, Mr. Henry Morse.

#### GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

At a meeting of members of the united church of England and Ireland, holden at Chipping Sodbury, on the 5th day of June, it was unanimously agreed, that a district-committee of the clergy and laity residing within the deanery of Hawkesbury, and any other adjoining deanery who may think fit to co-operate with this meeting, be now established in connection and correspondence with the diocesan committee at Gloucester, in support of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—See *Bishop Tomline's Charge, at Bedford.*

*Married.*] Thomas Marshall Sturge, of the Society of Friends, and of Olveston, to Hannah Enoch, of Warwick.—Mr. Thos. Dowding, to Miss Harris, both of Monmouth.—Charles Wathen, esq. of Stratford-house, to Miss Philippa Lee, of Bristol.—Mr. J. Bowden, of Gloucester, to Miss Mary Jones, of Norton.—Mr. R. Fudge, of Bristol, to Miss Lewis, of Newport.—John Ashton, to Mary Browett, both of the Society of Friends, and both of Tewkesbury.—Mr. Alexander Barnes, of Cirencester, to Miss Leah Maria Church, of Woolstone.—Mr. Henry Fowler, of Cheltenham, to the daughter of the late Jeremiah Day, esq. of Nailsworth.—Wm. Welch, esq. of Candle-green, to Miss Marg. Hill, of Brockworth.—Mr. James Williams, of Usk, to Miss Temperance Reece, of Trostrey.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Miss Fletcher.—Mr. Thomas Coleman.

At Bristol, 85, Mrs. Isabella Shadwell.—Miss Mary Ann Norton.

At Clifton, 97, Mrs. Weston.—At Monmouth, Mrs. Attlay.—Mr. Thos. Lane.

At Cirencester, 64, Mrs. Webb.

At Tetbury, Mr. Richard Paul.

At Cheltenham, 31, Wilhelmina, the wife of William Coumbe, esq.—Mrs. Peach.



At Twynning, 67, George Phelps, esq.—  
At Chipping Sodbury, 48, Mr. Moses Bruton.—At Putson, 70, Mrs. Davies.—At Westbury, 73, Mr. Samuel Harvey.—At Marshfield, 76, Mr. Joshua Taylor.—At Newland, Walter W. Adair, esq. late captain in the 83d regiment: his death was occasioned by a wound he received at the battle of Salamanca.—At Westburn-on-Trim, Mrs. Millard.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

The PRIZE COMPOSITIONS this year were as under:—

*Chancellor's Prizes.*

*Latin Verse*—"Europæ Pacatores Oxoniæ invisentes," by Mr. Alexander M'Donnell, student of Christ-church.

*The English Essay*—"The Effects of Colonization on the Parent State," by Mr. Tho. Arnold, B.A. scholar of C.C.C. and fellow elect of Oriel-college.

*The Latin Essay*—"In illa Philosophiæ parte, quæ moralis dicitur tractanda, quænam sit præcipue Aristotelicæ Disciplinæ Virtus?" by Mr. C. Giles Bridle Daubeny, B.A. demy of Magdalen-college.

*Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.*

*English Verse*—"The Temple of Theæus," by Mr. Samuel Rickards, commoner of Oriel-college.

A meeting of tradesmen of Oxford has entered into resolutions to take no banker's note whatever, unless it be payable in London.

*Married.*] Mr. Wright, to Mrs. Ward, both of Oxford.—I. Peel, esq. to the eldest daughter of Wm. Tubb, esq. and mayor of Oxford.—The Rev. N. Bandinel, Bodleian librarian, to Miss Mary Phillips, of Culham.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 77, Mr. Ralph Bennett; and a few days after, 71, Mrs. Bennett.—48, Mrs. Seckham.—26, Mr. Charles Cooke; he was drowned in the river near this city.—51, Mr. Wm. Carpenter.—67, Mrs. Whitehorn.—Mrs. Watts.—80, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson.

At Henley, Capt. Richard Percy, R.N.

At Burford, Mrs. Ansell.

At Charlbury, Mrs. Mary Bewby.

At Toot-Baldon, 81, Mr. Wm. Webb.—

At Watlington, John Hayward, esq.

## BUCKS AND BERKS.

Thirty-six teams, with four horses each, two with three horses, and three with four oxen each, lately ploughed on Mr. Latham's farm, at Little Wittenham, forty acres of very strong land by two o'clock.

*Married.*] Mr. Jeffcoat, of Upper Winchendon, to Miss Parrott, of Aylesbury.—Mr. Wm. Stephens, to Miss Esther Hase, both of High Wycombe.—Mr. Samuel Case, of Hayes, to Miss Jane Creswell, of High Wycombe.—The Rev. H. C. Cotton, vicar of Peson, to Miss Eloisa Mostyn Owen, of Woodhouse, Salop.—Henry Sprigg, esq. of Wexham-court, to Mrs. Whitfield, of Salt-hill.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mrs. Eliz. Bradney.

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—14, Mary, daughter of Mr. Rusher, bookseller.

At Aylesbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. Turvey.—55, Mr. Prickett, solicitor.

At Hinton, 27, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. G. Evans.—At Yatterden-park, Francis Gallini, esq.

## HERTS AND BEDS.

Dr. Prettyman, bishop of Lincoln, in his charge to the clergy at the triennial visitation at Bedford, has denounced the Bible Societies as dangerous to the established religion, and to the orthodox principles of those who attended them. He considered the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge as capable of fulfilling every object of the Bible Society. His lordship stated that, though it be our duty to shew forbearance and charity towards all our Christian brethren; yet, that we are not authorised to give the right hand of fellowship or co-operation to those who cause divisions; but, on the contrary, we are taught (Rom. xvi. 7,) to avoid them; and he seemed to think it most absurd and unaccountable that they, who prayed in their liturgy to be delivered from false doctrine, heresy, and schism, should unite in religious associations with those who publicly avow the falsest doctrines, the most notorious heresies, and the most determined schism.

As Mr. White, an auctioneer, and Mr. Bucklow, of the Swan Inn, both of Bedford, were lately returning from Oakley on horseback, the latter fell from his horse. Mr. White left Mr. B. in the care of a waggoner passing by, and proceeded to a surgeon, and thence to the Swan Inn, where he ordered a chaise and three servants to the assistance of their master. The surgeon followed Mr. White in about four minutes; and, when he had rode about a quarter of a mile, he saw a person lying insensible in the road, whom he supposed to be Mr. Bucklow. On the arrival of the chaise he returned with the sufferer to the Swan Inn, when, on removing the blood from the face, they discovered it to be Mr. White instead of Mr. Bucklow. He languished in the same insensible state for two days, and expired. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict that he died of a concussion of the brain. The chaise was again dispatched for Mr. Bucklow, who was found in a similar state about a mile further on the road. He was alive, but faint hopes were entertained of his recovery.

A stone bridge is about to be erected across the Ouse.

*Married.*] John Pidcock, esq. to Miss Georgiana Ebrett, both of Wadford.—Mr. Williamson, of Luton, to the second daughter of the late Jos. East, esq. of Lanner Park.—Mr. Geo. Faulkner, to Miss Ann Augusta Atkinson, of Hertford.

*Died.*] At Offley-place, suddenly, the wife of the Rev. Lynch Burroughs.—At



Hatfield, Mrs. Marsham.—At Kensworth-hall, 87, Mrs. Geary.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The following letter was sent lately by Dr. Kipling, dean of Peterborough, to the Rev. John Lingard, a Roman-Catholic priest:—

Rev. Sir,—In your strictures on Professor Marsh's Comparative View occur these words once, "the new Church of England," and these oftener, "the modern Church of England;" that for both these expressions you are amenable to a court of justice, I infer from this extract, "Seditious words, in derogation of the established religion, are indictable, as tending to a breach of the peace; as where a person said, Your religion is a new religion, preaching is but prating, and prayer once a day is more edifying," Haw. 7. Besides, the church by law established in this country is so inseparably interwoven with the British constitution, that whatever is calumny upon the former must be calumny upon the latter.—If, however, you shall assure me, in the course of a few days, that within a reasonable time you will publish a vindication of this defamatory language, I will defer to prosecute you, not only till sufficient time has been granted you for that purpose, but also till an opportunity has been allowed the public to peruse my reply to it. By a vindication is here meant complete proof of this position—that the structure of the church of England, and the materials of which it is composed, are new and modern. Should it appear to be the general opinion, when the reasonings of us both shall have been maturely considered, that your vindication is complete, I will then make a recantation, and cease to be a member of the established church. If, by the generality of our readers, it shall be thought defective, you will be summoned to answer for your offensive demeanor in Westminster-hall.—It may justly be presumed, that, before you ventured to issue forth your detractions, arguments to establish the position above-mentioned had been prepared with sedulity, and judiciously arranged. I therefore shall add, that by "a reasonable time," you must understand a few months only.

T. KIPLING.

Peterborough, March 23, 1815.

*Married.*] At Northampton, R. M. Lloyd, esq. of Wrexham, to the eldest daughter of G. Smith, esq. of Northampton.—J. Parsons, esq. of Brixworth-lodge, to Miss Mary Green, of Brixworth.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mr. G. Fox.

At Peterborough, Mr. Jos. Yates.

At Thrapstone, 91, Mrs. Leete.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

*Married.*] Mr. William Bridgman, to Miss Ann Fuller, both of Burwell.—The Rev. James Plumptre, vicar of Great Grausden, to Miss Robinson, of Cambridge.—Mr. Bull, of Huntingdon, to

Mrs. Sarah Goodwin, of Peterborough.—Mr. Laws, of Ely, to Miss C. Framingham.—Mr. R. Hawes, of Ely, to Miss Fuller, of Lynn.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 31, Mrs. Isola.—76, Mr. Owen Stone.—49, Mr. Percorn.

At Huntingdon, 29, Mr. Thos. Galbins.

At Downham, 75, the Rev. Mr. Jones, rector.

At Hemingford Abbots, 67, Mr. Richard Beaumont.

NORFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. John Bulling, of Holkum, to Miss Judith Martha Chambers, of South Thelworth.—At Yarmouth, Mr. Robt. Hoborough, to Miss E. Nicholls.—Mr. Richard Britton Norman, to Miss Ann Bolingbroke, both of Norwich.—Mr. Rust, of the royal navy, to Miss Bartram, of Mundsley.—Mr. Richard Tomlinson, to Mrs. Cross, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. Starke, to Mrs. Gapps, both of Norwich.—Mr. W. Howard, of Helledan, to Miss Page, of Ludham.—Mr. Hendry, to Mrs. Norman, both of North Creek.—Lieut. col. R. J. Harvey, to the only daughter of Robt. Harvey, esq. of Watton.—Mr. James Back, of Norwich, to Miss Ann Hatfield, of Hethersett.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 48, Mr. R. Beane.—Mrs. Fox.—Mrs. Lovett, 71, Mr. Noah Chalker.—77, Mr. William Daynes.—Mr. B. Larkman.—Mr. Thomas Ransome, 63, about forty of which he was a head clerk in the bank of Messrs. Gurney's, of that city, having been there from its first establishment, till his death, where the beauty of his penmanship attracted general admiration. In him, an excellent understanding was united with great brilliancy of wit, in which he was inferior to very few, as numerous effusions of his pen amply testify. He was the founder of a society in Norwich, of some years standing, called the *Friars' Society*, formed in some measure upon the plan of a club instituted at Philadelphia, by the celebrated Dr. Franklin, which has distinguished itself no less for its literary character, than for the benevolence it has of late years displayed in the distribution of soup and bread to the poor, at a cheap rate, during the severe winter months. Mr. Ransome joined to the taste for the fine arts, (in one branch of which, *drawing*, he was himself no mean proficient,) an attachment to the sciences of optics and mechanics, and was in possession of many valuable optical instruments, &c.

At Yarmouth, 43, Capt. Bernard Bond.—48, Mr. John Gurney.—97, Mrs. Mary Cossey.—33, Miss Christiana Gills.—36, Mr. W. Brightly.

At Lynn, 65, Mr. H. Standbanks.

At East Dereham, 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Bayfield.—62, Mrs. Annis.—At Stubbard, 31, Mrs. Rix.—At Corson, Mrs. Bayes.—At



At Burghall-farm, 51, Mrs. Parmater.—  
At Charlton Forehoe, Mr. T. Seppings.—  
At Surlingham, 51, Mrs. Murrell.—At  
Pockthorpe, Mrs. Rebecca Holland.—At  
Blotfield, 49, Mr. J. Sillett.—At Burwell,  
Mr. W. Long.—The Rev. Charles Grape,  
D.D. rector of Horstead and Colti-hall.—  
At Gayton, Mr. B. Leo.—At Neeton, 23,  
Mr. W. Greengrass.—At North Walsham,  
90, Mr. John Sparshall.—At Horsford, 71,  
Mr. R. Andrews.—At Swardeston, 53,  
Mr. W. Barrett.—At Tharston, 65, Mr. B.  
Stannard.—At Methwold Hythe, 62, Mr.  
Clarke.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Simpson, of Hadleigh,  
to Miss Hannah Cooper, of Stratford St.  
Mary.—Capt. Robert Lord, to Miss E.  
Osborne, both of Aldeburgh.—Mr. Robert  
Cornish, to Miss Newby, both of Haugh-  
ley.—Mr. C. Clark, to Miss Mary Baw-  
ley.—Mr. Williams, to Miss Alderton,  
both of Woolpit.—Mr. Spooner, of Sud-  
bury, to Miss Belcher, of Witham.—Mr.  
George Smith, jun. to Miss Mary Fyson.  
—Mr. Stephen Sutton, to Miss S. Plea-  
sance, both of Ixworth.—Mr. P. Hutch-  
inson, of Hewdens, to Miss Delf, of Bec-  
cles.—Mr. Charles Hayward, of Flixton,  
to Miss Sarah Teppell, of Stuston.

*Died.*] At Bury, 65, Mr. Singleton, very  
suddenly; it is remarkable, he often wished  
so to die.—Mrs. Pettit.

At Ipswich, 42, Mrs. Barber.—32, Mrs.  
Scott.—79, John Brown, M.D.—78, Mrs.  
Dorothy Hodgson.—Mrs. Kent.—At Stans-  
field, 72, Mr. Thomas Simpson.—59, Mr.  
John Blowers.—At Beccles, the wife of  
the Rev. B. Bence, rector.—At Saxmund-  
ham, 25, Miss Freeman.—At Coney-Wes-  
ton, 61, John Lock, gent.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. John Toppesfield, to Miss  
Baldwen, both of Rochford.—Mr. William  
Lake, to Miss Houghton, both of Halsted.  
—The Rev. Bartlet Goodrich, to Miss  
Catherine Goodrich, of Saling-grove.—  
Mr. Adolphus Clarence, of Orsett, to Miss  
Maria Joslin, of Stebbing.—At Colchester,  
Mr. J. Barritt, to Miss Ann Cross.—The  
Rev. H. Budd, rector of White Roothing,  
Essex, to Jane, daughter of the late Gen.  
John Hale.—Mr. Joseph Page, jun. of  
Manningtree, to Miss Palmer, of Bradfield.

*Died.*] At Epping, Mrs. Hart.—At  
Bromfield-lodge, Miss Selina Brackenbury.  
—At Great Canfield vicarage, Miss Fidler.  
—At Finchingfield, 79, Mr. Thomas  
Whitehead.—At Waltham-Cross, 72, Mr.  
Abraham Constable.—At Laytonstone,  
Mr. William Collins.—Mr. Armstrong.  
—At High Ongar, Mr. James Miller.—  
At Loughton, 33, Miss Margaret Lovatt.

## KENT.

G. U. LEITH, esq. accompanied by a  
number of respectable yeomen of East  
Kent, lately appeared in the Maison Dieu  
Field, Dover, and at a quarter of an hour

before six, thirty ploughs commenced work-  
ing, moving in all directions. Fifty-five  
acres of land, which had not been turned  
up for the last preceding year and a half,  
were ploughed in ten hours, the whole  
being completed a quarter of an hour be-  
fore four o'clock in the afternoon.

The steam packet intended to run from  
Margate to London, is a fine large vessel,  
capable of accommodating upwards of 200  
passengers; and it is expected she will  
make the voyage in nine or ten hours.

*Married.*] Mr. James Sellon, to Miss  
Gane, both of Milton.—At Dymchurch,  
Mr. Wm. Sinden, to Miss Hannah Bourn.—  
Mr. T. Boreman, to Miss Styce, both of  
Romney.—Mr. V. Selth, to Miss A. Daw-  
son, both of Deal.—Mr. Thomas Jull, to  
Miss Dickes, both of Canterbury.—Mr.  
Edward Kingsford, of Bet-hanger, to Miss  
Baldock, of Dover.—Mr. Hogben, to Mrs.  
Underdown, of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Burch,  
of Rochester, to Miss H. Dadd, of Sand-  
ling.—Mr. John Moore, to Miss Jemima  
Bolton, both of Bobbing.—Mr. M. Booth,  
sen. of Rochester, to Miss Judith Green,  
of Chatham.—Rich. Hakeman, esq. to the  
eldest daughter of P. Boghurst, esq. of  
Gad's-hill-house.—John Hollams, esq. of  
London, to Mrs. Pettit, of Deal.—Mr.  
Horne, of Whitstable, to Miss Fairman,  
of Chisle.—Mr. Thomas Vinson, of Dover,  
to Miss Harriet Bird, of Ash.—Mr. George  
Homérsham, to Miss Frances Wiltshire, of  
Canterbury.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. Avery.—  
71, Mr. John Johnstone.—68, Mr. John  
Pierce.—95, Mrs. Browne.—73, Mr. W.  
Ovenden.—The Rev. Edw. Walsby, D.D.  
—Mrs. Bing.—77, Mr. Robt. Rouse.—24,  
Mr. Henry Birch.—80, Mrs. Buckton.

At Margate, Miss Samborne.—Mrs.  
Chester.—Mr. John Dyce.

At Ramsgate, 79, Mrs. Rider.

At Folkestone, 25, Mr. John Harlow.—  
81, Mr. J. Tapley.

At Chatham, Mr. T. Davis.—Mrs. Cole.  
—48, Mrs. Wyatt.—Mr. J. O. Hart.—Mrs.  
Penn.—Mr. Couchman.

At Dover, 50, Mr. Culmer.—Mr. Cullen.  
—Mr. John Mitchell.

At East Malling, Mr. Hubbard: he died  
very suddenly, while in his garden.—At  
Tenterden, Mrs. Cooper.—77, Mrs. Munn.  
—At Sturry, 85, Mr. Jeffery.—At Snod-  
land, 47, Mr. J. Wenman.—At Milton, 91,  
Mrs. Mary Wasers.—Mr. John Jenkins.—  
At Walmer, Mrs. Radcliff.—At Bobbing,  
63, Mrs. Morris.—At Upchurch, Mr. W.  
Broadbanks.—At Cranbrook, Mr. W. Wes-  
ton.—At Hornhill, Mrs. Cheeseman.—At  
Boxley, 61, Thomas Best, esq.—At East  
Farleigh, 69, Mr. Richard Mercer.—At  
Birchington, Thanet, 57, Mr. Geo. Horn.  
—At Selling, 23, Mrs. Hawke.

At Wittersham, 62, Mr. John Jadgam.

At Gravesend, Mr. Thomas Hodge.

At Brompton, 75, Mr. T. Anderson.



## SUSSEX.

The alterations making at the Pavilion in Brighton are on a great scale, and at an enormous expence. A new gallery, 165 feet long, and 17 wide, is forming, for which the inside is almost entirely metamorphosed. A new geometrical staircase is making of iron. Between four and five hundred workmen are daily employed, so as to afford a prospect that the whole will be finished by the Regent's birth-day.

*Married.*] Peter Barker, esq. of Whitby, to Miss Attree, of Brighton.—Mr. C. Constable, of Arundel, to Miss Coote, of Clymington.—Mr. W. Hellyer, of East Wittering, to Miss Laurence, of Chichester.

*Died.*] At Chichester, Mrs. Laurence.—99, Mrs. Russell.

At Horsham, Mr. Edward Dubbins.—84, Mr. Joseph Holmes, one of the Society of Friends.—At Fishbourne, Mrs. Wakefield.

## HAMPSHIRE.

As Miss Bound, of Fareham, was lately returning home from a neighbouring farm, with a party of relatives, a young man of the company, who was on the other side of a hedge, imprudently fired off a fowling piece, with the intention of alarming them, when he shot the young lady through the head, and killed her on the spot.—The frequency of these accidents requires that some law should punish such thoughtless persons.

A Steam Vessel, says the Hampshire Telegraph, suddenly made its appearance lately at Portsmouth, and, coming into the harbour immediately against the wind, produced a considerable degree of curiosity. She is a very neatly fitted vessel, is 75 tons burthen, answers to her helm with all the celerity of the best-sailing vessels, and goes through the water at the rate of from seven to eight miles an hour—which is produced by the steam from the engine erected in her, it being of 14-horse power: one ton of coals is sufficient fuel to produce the necessary force of steam for impelling her 100 miles. She came to this place from Plymouth Sound in 23 hours. It was intended, had the wind not been fair, that she should have towed the *Endymion* frigate out of the harbour.

Ashbridge Park, the seat of the Earl of Bridgewater, has cost 100,000*l.* it is entirely after the present specimen of the florid gothic.

*Married.*] Henry Arlett, gent. to Miss Ann Maria Aslett, of Winchester.—A. G. Welch, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Clare, of Emsworth.—Thomas Lawton, esq. of Helm-hall, to Miss Catherine Atkinson, of Portsmouth.—John Humphrey Austen, esq. of Easbury, to Miss Haynes, of the Polygon, near Southampton.—Mr. Robert Goodwin, to Miss Pardoe, both of Gosport.—Lieut. John Williams Patterson, of the 60th regt. to Miss Susannah Brown,

of Lymington.—Mr. Cox, to Miss Main, both of Portsea.—Lieut. Bateman, R. N. to Miss Parkins, of Portsea.—Charles Littlehales, esq. M. D. to Miss Phillippa Isabella Lee, of Hound.—Mr. Richard, of Portsmouth, to Miss Whitewood, of Niton.—Mr. W. Burney, of Mowstead, to Miss Mary Taylor, of North Stoneham.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Lieut.-Gen. Eveleigh.—69, John Robbins, esq.—The wife of Charles Ward, esq.

At Portsmouth, 65, Mr. Toop.—Miss Hatton.—Mrs. Burgess, very suddenly.—Mr. T. W. Pink.—Mr. Henwood.

At Winchester, 24, Mr. Lyford.—James Weltch, esq.—Mrs. Taylor.—86, Mrs. Strainer.

At Portsea, Mr. Jeamy.—Mrs. Biden.—Mrs. Helb.

At Christchurch, 73, Mrs. Daw.—73, Mr. Pike, a Burgess of this corporation.

At Fareham, Mrs. Braxton.

At Titchfield, Mr. Pierce.—At Brockhurst, 46, Mr. John Cleverlay.—At Raston, Mr. Over.

## WILTSHIRE.

At the agricultural society, the premiums for hoeing turnips were awarded to six female servants of William Tinker, esq. they having twice hoed thirty-two acres of turnips on his farm, in the course of the year, in a very superior manner.

*Married.*] At Malmesbury, Edmund Creswell, esq. of Marley-hall, to Miss Fanny Walbank.—Mr. Nathan Edwards, of Troubridge, to Miss Rebecca Tuck, of Staverton.—Mr. H. Jones, of Rowde, to Miss M. E. Pinker, of Warminster.—Capt. Linthorne, R. N. to Miss Ann Buckler, of Corsley.—Capt. H. Gould, of 77th regt. to Miss Eliza Stettman, of Trowbridge.—Jos. Eden, esq. of Poulshot, to Miss Fisher, of Wanlip.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Wm. Simpson, esq.—At Bradford, Manbey Tugwell, esq.

At Devizes, Miss Pentin.

At Christian Walford, at a very advanced age, and universally regretted, the Rev. Wm. Willes, archdeacon of Wells, and rector of Christian Malford; the duties of which parish he performed with unremitting zeal and assiduity for nearly 60 years, and until the time of his decease: he was son of Dr. W. formerly Bishop of Bath and Wells.—At Monkton Farley, the wife of Wm. Syms, esq.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

The shop of Messrs. Bourne & Co. Bath, has been for two weeks illuminated by gas-light, the beauty, regularity, and brilliancy of the flame excited general admiration; and we doubt not, says the *Bath Herald*, that the gentlemen who form the company for bringing the gas-light into use in this city, will be amply rewarded for their trouble and expence.

An Annuitant Society was instituted in October



October 1814, for the benefit of infirm ministers, and the widows and young surviving children of ministers, of every Protestant community. Every minister who has the stated charge of a parish or congregation, or who statedly exercises his ministry in the manner customary with the community to which he belongs, is admissible to the benefits of the institution, on subscribing annually to its fund: and every congregation contributing annually to the fund, is entitled to relief for a minister who becomes disabled while in stated connexion therewith, or for the family of a deceased minister.

Many Roman remains were lately turned up at Bath. They consist of fragments of Roman British pottery, of coloured glass-vessels, together with several coins.

*Married.*] At Bridgwater, Mr. James Clonter, to Miss Susan Baller.—Mr. Fred. Howr, to Mrs. Sophia Johnson.—Mr. Montague, of Bath, to Miss Harford, of Corston.—John Betham, esq. of the E.I.C.'s service, to Miss M. H. J. Clenter, of Bath.—Mr. Roper, of Bath, to Miss M. Deakin, of Pen.—Mr. J. Cruise, to Miss Mary Olive, of Frome.—Mr. John Combs, to Miss Barber, both of Frome.—The Rev. T. Maxwell Hunt, to Miss Collinson, both of Bath.—The Rev. — Tripp, rector of Benelege, to Miss Frances Owen, of Bath.—Mr. Tho. Harvey, of Weston, to Miss C. Moxham, of Walcot.—John Hurd Clarke, esq. to Miss Eliza Bayly, both of Ashcott.—Major-Gen. Bradshaw, to Miss Sophia Hoadly Ashe, of Bath.—Mr. Selton, to Miss Evill, both of Bath.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Crowden.—78, Mrs. Fox.—50, Mrs. Philpot.—Mrs. Baylis.—Robt. Yescombe, esq.—Miss Jones.—Mrs. Alicia Bailie.—Mr. Richard Arnold.—Mr. George Pritchard.—Richard Trescott, esq.—Mrs. C. H. Cole.—Miss Gay.—63, Mrs. Anne Reeves.—93, Mrs. Hucklebridge.—At Wells, Mrs. Porch.

At Frome, 91, Wm. Bailey, esq. a gentleman who had a commiserating eye for adversity, and by the prosperous was universally esteemed.

At Wokey, 66, the Rev. James Phillott, D.D. rector and archdeacon of Bath; his death will be long and generally deplored, and it is followed by one universal sentiment of regret—that he is no more.—At Bathwick, Mrs. Bevan.—At Hilperton, 54, Mr. Christopher Beavan.

At Wellington, T. Collard, esq.—At Kelse-court, John Sweeting, esq.—At Benton-house, Mrs. Eliz. Wheaton.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Laws, of Poole, to Miss Mary Small, of Shapwick.—Mr. Colbourne, of Bourton, to Miss Maggs, of Silton.—Mr. Durdon, of Darvehole-farm, to Miss Russell, of Leigh.—Mr. Tho. Guppy, of Sandford Orcas, to Miss Guppy, of Leigh.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, 28, Robert Wansborough Henning, esq.—69, Mrs. Martin.

At Bridport, 83, Mr. T. Persham.

At Alton Pancras, 95, Mrs. Margaret Simmonds.—At Watton-house, Tho. Rose Drewe, esq.

## DEVONSHIRE.

As a party, consisting of fifteen persons, were returning from Sidmouth to Otterton, by water, the boat upset, ten (nine of them females) were lost: two had been married in the morning.

A similar accident has happened at Hayle, where four young men and four young women lost their lives.

*Married.*] Wheeler Frederick R. Gibson, esq. of London, to Miss Cleave, of Crediton.—At Dartmouth, the Rev. T. Stenner, to M. A. Venning.—G. W. Pool, esq. of Stogumber, to Miss Mary Tucker, of Axminster.—Mr. William Payne, of Exeter, to Miss Maria Warren, of Tiverton.—The Rev. S. King, of Crediton, to Miss M. Steward, of Ottery St. Mary.—At Plymouth, Capt. Bowden, R. N. to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hawker.—Mr. John Bowhey, of Plymouth-Dock, to Miss Deebie, of the Weirheid.—Mr. J. G. Mitchell, of Plymouth, to Miss Louisa Rogers, of Stonehouse.—William John Clark, esq. of Buckland-house, to Miss Mary Smith, of Summer-castle.—Mr. John Endicott, to Miss Shilley, both of Exeter.—Mr. R. Kingdon, of Exeter, to the daughter of Richard Kingdon, esq. of Holsworthy.—J. P. Matthew, esq. of Tallaton, to Miss Richards, of Gittesham-farm.—At Stoke, Lieut. Nepean, R. N. to Miss Widdicombe.—At Plymouth, Lieut. Howe, R. N. to Mrs. Carpenter.—John Venn, esq. of Pevhembury, to Given, daughter of Robert Warren, esq. of Gosford.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcocks.—54, Mr. John Parker.—Miss Walkey.—78, Mrs. Joan Sampson.—Mr. W. Chave.—Mr. alderman Burnet Patch.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Walrond.

At Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Knight.

At Teignmouth, Miss Waye.

At Stokefleming, 41, John Henry Southcote, jun. esq.

At Mutley, 102, Rebecca Wyatt, she retained her faculties to the last.

At Newton Saint Cyres, 82, Mrs. Mary Ponsford.

At Torpoint, Miss Hall, daughter of the late admiral Hall.

At Southernhay, 83, Mr. James Pope.

At Lymstone, the wife of U. T. Hemmingson, esq. of Woodbury-lodge.

At Heavitree, Mr. John Pook.

Aged 57, the Rev. John Rendle, M. A. vicar of Widecombe in the Moor. Mr. Rendle was born at Tiverton, and educated at Blundell's school in that town: whilst there, he distinguished himself by his classical attainments, and at the proper age was sent



sent to Sidney-Sussex-college, Cambridge, being elected to one of the scholarships founded by Mr. Peter Blundell, and appropriated to scholars from Tiverton school. During his residence at college, he sedulously devoted himself to classical and mathematical learning, and took the degree of B. A. in 1781, with considerable credit. Shortly after he was elected mathematical lecturer of his college, and afterwards he took orders, and was elected a fellow of the same society. Having resided many years at Cambridge, he retired into the country, and served the curacy of Ashbrittle, in Somersetshire; but, on being presented by the late Chancellor Nutcombe, of Exeter, to the living of Widecombe, he married, and removed to his vicarage, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. R. was a most excellent classical scholar, and, from the time of his removal to Widecombe, he devoted all the time he could spare from his parochial duties, exclusively to study. There are but few situations more retired than Widecombe, being at some distance from any market town, and in the immediate vicinity of Dartmoor; he therefore experienced but few interruptions from his favourite pursuits. Divinity was the study to which he devoted himself, and more particularly the earlier ages of ecclesiastical history; he had read with the greatest attention the works of the fathers, and there was perhaps none of his contemporaries so very intimately acquainted with the early Christian writers. His constant attention to this branch of history, led him to consider the character of the emperor Tiberius in a very favourable point of view; and the latter years of his life were devoted to the vindication of that monarch. The book which he wrote on this subject was published last year, and was intitled "The History of that inimitable monarch Tiberius;" and it is certainly one of the most learned and ingenious works the present age has produced, and demands all possible attention from the literary world, as it exhibits an important era of history, and the character of a celebrated prince in an entire new light; and displays a consummate knowledge of the ancient historians and ecclesiastical writers. The main object of the work is to prove that Tiberius was a convert to Christianity, and a great patron of it: this hypothesis is supported with great ingenuity; and the very learned author attributes the disturbances at Rome during the reign of Tiberius, to the opposition which the introduction of Christianity into that city experienced from the senate and people; and, moreover, that the unfavourable character given of Tiberius by Suetonius, Tacitus, and Dion, was occasioned entirely by the partiality which the emperor displayed towards the Christians. There are many

other curious facts developed in the work, one of which is an attempt to prove that Strabo the geographer was the father of Sejanus. Mr. R. was collecting materials for a more enlarged edition of his work, when death closed all his learned labours; his health (injured by incessant application to study) had been decaying for many years, and a violent attack carried him off on the 22d of May, being at that time on a visit near Tiverton. Besides the History of Tiberius, Mr. R. had published some smaller pieces, a few years since, in a periodical publication: they related to biblical criticism; and one paper contained an explanation of the two commutable things mentioned in the Epistle to the Hebrews, ch. vi. 18. and which brought on a friendly controversy with his fellow-student, the late Dr. Pearson, master of Sidney. He had, moreover, finished several other works, which it was his intention to have published, if his life had been prolonged. The most important was, a Chronology of the New Testament; and another work, on the Authenticity of the two first Chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Capt. Banks, of Fowey, to Miss Scamp, of Ilfracombe.—Mr. R. Nicholls, to Miss Tregoning, of Truro.—Mr. John Bond, of Truro, to Miss Nancy Bennett, of Tregony.—Mr. S. Doble, of St. Michael Peakwell, to Miss Hoblyns, of Merther.—At Liskeard, Mr. John Barrett, to Miss Dorothy Sowdon.—Mr. W. Gundry, of Goldsithney, to Miss Trevenen, of Rosevenney.

*Died.*] At Truro, 50, Mrs. Tippet.

At East Looe, 72, Mrs. Helson.—83, Mr. John Manuck.

At Fowey, 31, Mrs. Susannah Courts.

At Redruth, 76, Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell.—33, Mrs. Ann Bevan.

At St. Austell, 83, the Rev. Richard Hennah, vicar of St. Austell and St. Blazey, rector of St. Michael Penkivell, and domestic chaplain to Viscount Falmouth. This venerable pastor is deeply lamented by an extensive circle of relatives and friends, and sincerely regretted by his parishioners at St. Austell, in the midst of whom he has resided, in the most perfect harmony, for above half a century. As a mineralogist he has been long known, both to his countrymen, and to all scientific travellers through the interesting county of Cornwall; and his choice collection of minerals, consisting of the productions of his native county, in the highest perfection, (particularly the rare sorts of wood, hematite, and shot tin, and tin crystals,) it is said, is to be disposed of.

At Treveife, 26, Goldolphin Nicholls, esq.

At Perose, 29, Mr. Philip Harry; who was the author of several very excellent pieces in the Cornwall papers.

WALLS.



## WALES.

The grant of 20,000*l.* to improve the road by Shrewsbury to Holyhead, is to be speedily followed by the establishment of another mail-coach, whose bags of letters being confined to the correspondence between London and Dublin, would not involve it in delays, and it will perform its journey in thirty-six hours instead of forty-two.

The advantages to be derived from the pier at Holyhead are not confined to the packets, but it will afford protection to the shipping which navigate the Channel. It is to extend 1070 feet to the eastward of the light-house, to cost 81,000*l.* and to be completed early in the year 1817.

*Married.*] At Haverfordwest, Capt. Butler, of the Pembroke fusileers, to Miss Longcroft.—Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Carnarvon, to Miss Ann Clubbe, of Chester.—Edward Smart, jun. esq. of Llanfwrog, to Miss Jones, of Plas Towerbridge.—Mr. Morris, of Caerwys, to Miss Roberts, of Bettws Abergale.—Mr. Edw. Rowlands, of Derwen, to Miss Owen Williams, of Llanfawr.—Dr. Mason, of Carnarvon, to Miss Ann Williams, of Bodafon.—Edward Evans, esq. of Eglwys-Eagle, to the youngest daughter of the late William Edwards, esq. of Cefn-eryan.

Mr. Lloyd, of Cofnfaes, Merionethshire, solicitor, to Miss Owen, of Llanynghenedl, Anglesea.—Mr. Griffith Roberts, of Cefndu, Anglesea, to Jane, daughter of Griffith Jones, esq. of Werns, Carnarvonshire.

Mr. Morgan Morgans, of Killibion, to Miss Mary Morgans, of Tantwyn, both in Glamorganshire.

Lient. Stiles, R.N. to Miss Ann Thomas, of Narbeth.—Mr. Francis Nash, of Bristol, to Miss Williams, of Carmarthen.

*Died.*] At Cardiff, Mrs. Mary Williams.

At Carmarthen, 65, Mrs. North.

At Llanrwst, 26, Mr. D. Roberts.

At Aberystwith, 48, the wife of Adjutant Cole.

At Narberth, the relict of the late Joshua Paynter, esq.—At Penynchwain, 88, Mr. Evan Jones.—At Kinnerton, Tho. Stephens, esq.—At Newcastle Emlyn, Mr. J. Thomas.

At Boverton, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, 50, John Jones, esq. a gentleman possessed of various and useful information, and much respected for integrity of character.

At Coed, Llanllechid, 94, Mr. Richard Thomas; who could walk four miles in an hour a few days prior to his death.

At Castell, Llandiniolen, 88, Catharine Roberts, leaving 156 descendants.

At Haverfordwest, 75, Lewis Mathias, esq. late of Llangwarren-house, in the county of Pembroke.

At Swansea, 61, Mr. Joseph Bennet.—Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Edward J. Methodist-minister.

## IRELAND.

A most useful mechanical experiment was tried on the 27th ult. in Dublin. Two mail-coaches were compared together by Mr. Edgeworth's apparatus; one mail-coach was constructed by Mr. Elliot, in London, upon the admirable principle of carrying the luggage underneath the coach, and of having the outside passengers accommodated behind. The other coach was of the common construction, where the passengers and luggage are usually placed at the top. The carriage upon the new construction had not only the advantage of being free from the danger of upsetting, but it carried four passengers more than the other.

The sweep who had been tried and convicted in Dublin of the most unheard-of cruelty to a poor apprentice boy, lately underwent part of his sentence, by being whipped from Newgate to the Royal Exchange. The public curiosity to see this monster in human shape, was excited to that degree, that every window, the tops of the houses, and other places, were crowded to excess: never on any occasion was witnessed such an assemblage of people in the streets of Dublin. At the Royal Exchange a most dreadful accident happened, that spread alarm through the metropolis:—several hundred persons mounted the steps in front of the Royal Exchange, and the pressure became so great, that the heavy iron balustrade in front gave way, and it and all the unfortunate persons who were leaning on it, fell to the ground, killing and breaking the limbs of such as were underneath. Seven dead bodies were carried away—of four countrymen, two boys, and a grenadier. Mr. Cooney, a respectable publican, had both his legs broke; James Campbell, a police-man, both his legs and one arm broke; and there are upwards of fifty mortally wounded. There is not a quarter of the town but has some person to lament. The consternation was so great, that in every quarter persons with fear painted in their countenances were seen, in search of their father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, or other relative.

*Died.*] At Dublin, Miss Booker, niece to the Duke of Gordon.—Benjamin Disdraib, esq.; who has left to the Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Farns 1000*l.* to build a school at Rathvilly; 2000*l.* for the endowment of it, under the superintendence of the bishop, minister, and churchwardens; 500*l.* to the poor of the said parish; 500*l.* to the orphan school on the Circular-road, Dublin; and 400*l.* to the fever hospital, Dublin.—Mrs. Aberdien; who designed and executed the extraordinary Paper Museum which has lately been exhibited in different parts of England.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Lisbon, the celebrated painter, Bartolozzi; he was born at Florence, in 1723. This great artist studied the principles of



that art in which he so eminently excelled (engraving) under Wagner, at Vienna. He was engaged by Mr. Dalton to come to England in 1764, when he was soon after made a royal academician, and appointed engraver to the king. His works are so well known and so highly commended, that it would be superfluous to mention them here, the number is stated to amount to 2054; the most celebrated of these are, the Clyde and the Diploma. In 1802, he left this country for Portugal, being invited there by the regent, from whom he received a pension, the honour of knighthood, and was appointed the head of an institution, the object of which was the encouragement of the arts. Bartolozzi was an amiable, friendly, generous man, as well as an excellent artist; he has left one son, now in this country, who inherits a considerable portion of his father's genius, but his profession is that of a painter; a daughter of this gentleman is married to the younger Vestris.

At Bamberg, aged 64, the renowned companion of Napoleon in all his wars, Marshal Berthier, Prince of Wagram, &c. &c. He was the chief of the Emperor's staff from the commencement of his first glorious campaign in Italy, to the period when his master was bought and sold in 1814. Circumstances then forced him into the service of the Bourbons; but he accepted from them no ostensible employment, and during their reign secluded himself from public life. On the triumphal procession of the emperor through France, Berthier, contrary to expectation, accompanied the Bourbons to Ghent, and afterwards proceeded to Bamberg, to reside at the court of his wife's father. There, however, the conflict of his feelings so far preyed on his mind, that on witnessing, on the 1st of June, the entry of some Russian troops, he suddenly threw himself from an elevated window, and was killed on the spot. He published an historical narrative of Napoleon's expedition to Egypt and Syria, and was esteemed a man of great probity.

At Madras, Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, an enterprising and successful commander during the late wars. It is singular that the same month should record his death and that of General Picton; the two men whose conduct at Trinidad is described in *McCulloch's Travels*.

In the unfortunate attack on New Orleans, 36, Major-general the Hon. Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, K.B. colonel of the 6th West India regiment. He was eldest brother of the Earl of Longford, and first cousin to the Duchess of Wellington.

In the river La Plata, drowned, aged 29, Mr. Henry Chorley, late of Liverpool,—an event occasioned by one of those sudden gales incident to the river La Plata, swept him from the deck of the *Felucca*, in which he was passing from Buenos Ayres to Monte Video.

At Nice, 33, Sir Stephen Rich. Glynne, bart. of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. He married, in 1806, the Hon. Mary Neville, second daughter of Lord Braybrooke, by Catharine, sister of George, late Marquis of Buckingham, K.G. He has left issue, one son, born in 1807. The ancient family of Glynne is descended from Cilmin Droedtu, of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales; his posterity were wise and discreet men in all their ages; and many of them were learned in the laws in the time of the kings and princes of Wales, and were judges.

At Koenigsberg, 73, Mr. Daniel Zimmerman, merchant, who seems to have rivalled, in charitable donations, many of those characters for which England is so famous. He was a native of Dantzic, and the sole maker of his own fortune. During his life, among other acts of liberality, he gave 12,000 florins to the Church-school of the Old Town of Koenigsberg; 12,000 florins to the reformed Church-school; and 12,000 florins for the erection of a school on the Haberberg. He also gave 4,500 florins to the community of the Old Town Church, for the purchase of a burial-ground. By his last will, he increased the capital of a hospital for widows, established by his wife, with 15,000 florins; he left also to the poor of the Mennonite community, of which he was a member, 15,000 florins; and to the city poor-chest, 2,000 florins. His other legacies were a bequest of 220,000 florins to the Old Town Merchant Society, towards a foundation, out of which might be paid annuities of 500 florins each, to fifteen widows of decayed merchants; and annuities of 150 florins each to forty poor men or widows of other classes.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our usual Supplementary Number, containing much interesting Matter, Indexes, &c. will appear with our next Number. The most abridged form in which we could record the deeply interesting events of the month, has encroached on our other departments.

Mr. Cumberland, and some other friends, in our next.—Several Correspondents are informed, that their political papers are left at our publisher's. We judge it proper to re-state, that our's is not a political Journal, though we confess that in such times it is difficult to conduct the public press, and to feel as freemen ought to feel, yet withhold the honest expression of those feelings.